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Douglas Raps Third Term; Nazi Destroyers Routed From Coast of England

The World's Day—At a Glance

Oct. 18, 1940

In New England: Douglas Calls Third Term Risk

Lewis W. Douglas, former Federal Director of the Budget, in a luncheon address at Boston today, declared that administrative powers now vested in the Presidency are so great as to make a third term an unjustifiable risk. [Details and picture: Page 11.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall flew to Falmouth, Mass., to say farewell to officers and men of the 211th Coast Artillery, antiaircraft unit, which leaves Monday for Texas. [Details and sketch: Page 12.]

The number of youths refusing to register for military training in New England grew to six, but Selective Service officials regarded this as remarkably small. [Details: Page 12.]

Harvard University announced the purchase of a rich deposit of fossil dogs, camels, horses, and rhinoceroses, dating back 18,000,000 years, found on a Florida farm. [Details: Page 11.]

Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge, Mass., accepted, with reservations, a challenge to debate James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School, on the merits of city manager government. [Details: Page 11.]

War Summary: Nazi Destroyers Routed

A German flotilla of four destroyers was routed off the English southwest coast without damaging a British vessel, the Admiralty announced. A German version, apparently of the same incident, claimed that a British cruiser and several British destroyers were torpedoed and routed in Bristol Channel.

A blackout fog—first of the season—settled over the English Channel, blocking both German and British aerial attacks. British bombers canceled night operations, while German bombers subjected London to its longest, though not particularly damaging, raid of the war. [Details: Page 5.]

Damage in Germany done by Britain's "master scheme for bombing Germany" was recapitulated by the British Air Ministry.

A sea offensive by Britain was held imminent following appointment of Vice Admiral John C. Tovey as Home Fleet commander and of Admiral Sir Henry Harwood as Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Assistant Chief of Naval Staff. [Details: Page 5.]

Britain denied in effect German reports that the British battleship Barham had put into Gibraltar, heavily damaged.

In Washington: Loans to China Considered

Further loans to China to help resist Japanese aggression are being considered by Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator and Secretary of Commerce, who announced current talks with T. V. Soong, President of the Bank of China. [Details: Page 1.]

Officials here weigh reports from Tokio and New York that Japan is about to sign an agreement with the Netherlands East Indies to increase Japan's share of oil from that area. [Details: Page 1.]

Out of a pool of 17,000,000 men—exceeding anticipated draft registrations by some 250,000—the Army is to draw its first 800,000 conscriptees by next June 15. [Details: Page 3.]

Denying charges of pre-election relief-roll padding, Howard O. Hunter, acting WPA Commissioner, told the Senate Campaign Investigating Committee that WPA rosters this fall are "lower in relation to the total number of unemployed than at any comparable period since the beginning of the program." [Details: Page 6.]

Presidential signature of legislation authorizing a $35,000,000 navigation improvement program in support of national defense was announced at the White House. No funds were appropriated in the bill, but the President has asked Congress to appropriate $30,076,000 immediately to enable Army engineers to start 16 of the 23 projects.

Kennedy Consults British Ministers

London (AP)—The Far Eastern situation and Turkey's role in the war were understood to have been discussed in a series of farewell meetings United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy had today with British Government leaders. Preparing to leave for home next week, the Ambassador visited several Ministers to receive last-minute information on the course of the war.

In Egypt: Italians Driven From Alexandria Harbor

Italian raids on Alexandria harbor in attempt to bomb British warships anchored there were driven away by antiaircraft barrage.

Egyptian airfields near Alexandria and elsewhere were bombed by Italians, as also was the Port of Aden, where Italians claimed to have started big fires.

In the Balkans: Ruman Envoy to Greece Recalled

Balkan tension increased as Radu Ginvara, Rumanian Minister to Greece, was suddenly recalled. Germany was known to be putting pressure on Greece to abandon its British guarantee. [The Balkan situation: Page 4.]

Frontier towns on the side of Russian-occupied Bessarabia were ordered evacuated by the Rumanian General Staff.

Planes and pilots from Germany were reported continuing to arrive in Rumania, where the Government is announced to have ordered all munitions and equipment purchased from the Allies junked and replaced by German-made war material.

British prospects in Black sea strategy examined by naval expert. [Details: Page 1.]

Jews in France Face Restrictions

Jews in France faced restrictions comparable to Germany's Nuremberg laws under sweeping regulations decreed by the Vichy Government. [Details: Page 5.]

In the Far East: Trucks Travel Burma Road

As the Burma road to China was reopened, the first contingent of 200 trucks was reported to have arrived at Yunnanfu (Kunming). Chinese anticipate the handling of 15,000 tons of war supplies monthly over the vital route. [Details: Page 4.]

Japanese naval aircraft today attacked Yunnanfu, Southwestern China terminus of the Burma Road. It was the first Japanese action connected with the road reopening.

Britain held the Japanese liner Durban Maru, which put into Hamilton Harbor, Bermuda, today. An Admiralty spokesman said the vessel, which was bound from Lisbon to the United States, would be detained "for a short period" while part of its cargo was inspected. The Durban Maru was the third Japanese ship held at Bermuda since Oct. 6.

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Political Primer

will be found on

Page 3

Draft-Age Autoist Must Show Certificate

Motorists within the age limits of the Selective Service Act who are stopped by inspectors of the Registry of Motor Vehicles for violating a traffic ordinance will be required to show their draft registration certificate, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar, announced today.

He notified all branches of the Registry to forward names of motorists unable or refusing to produce registration certificates. The names will be turned over to proper military authorities, he said.

Way of Living Discussed By N. E. Teachers

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"When has there ever been such a need for democratic living in the family, school, and community, a need for teacher-pupil planning, for school and community co-operation, for facing community, regional, and national problems, a need for emphasis on social goals and objectives, for greater understanding of the individual, and for learning by doing?" With this challenge the Progressive Education Association opened its two-day New England regional conference here this morning with a "pre-conference consultation day" at the Hotel Statler.

At a time when the American way of doing things is severely tested by international events, traditional methods of education must be examined in the light of new situations, new urgent needs, and the need for improvement of our national life, the keynote speakers of the conference emphasized today.

Rush to Attend

In spite of certain reactionary talk to the contrary, therefore, "the need is for more, not less, of a truly progressive program of education, a program built out of a knowledge of the child and a genuine effort to deal with the problems and responsibilities that must be faced by human beings in this modern world," was the thought brought out again and again during the meetings.

That New England educators in greater numbers realize this contribution of Progressive Education to national needs is indicated by the rush to be included in the Consultation Day meetings. Teachers in New England are in fact full of questions, and not only eager but insistent about having them answered, in the opinion of Dr. Eugene Randolph Smith, Headmaster of the Beaver Country Day School, and chairman of today's program.

The question-and-answer discussion meetings, led by Dr. William

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British Blocked Nazis' Attempt At an Invasion

Air Ministry at London discloses success of R. A. F. on Sept. 16 in halting Germans.

By the Associated Press

Aerial defeat of a German attempt to invade England on Sept 16, with British R. A. F. bombers wreaking havoc among Nazi jump-off bases, was reported today by the London Air Ministry news service.

It was the first official British admission that Adolf Hitler had actually started his troops across the Channel to storm the Island Kingdom.

"On Sept. 16 many German troops were embarked but were later taken off ship," the news service declared, adding that seaborne invasion plans were "not adopted because of the sustained offensive of the Royal Air Force" on invasion ports along the German-held Channel coast.

"After German troops were loaded onto their ships preparatory to braving the Channel crossing, R. A. F. bombers sped over and made their departure impossible by the ferocity of their attack," it was said.

Presumably, tens of thousands of German soldiers were embarked for the cross-channel assault. An R. A. F. communiqué on Sept. 16 told of smashing at troop barges at Hamburg, Wilhelmshaven, Antwerp, Flushing, Ostend, Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, and Le Havre.

The asserted invasion attempt apparently was crushed without loss of a British plane. The R. A. F. communiqué covering that day said that all the attackers returned safely.

The day of the now reported invasion smashing was marked by a German announcement that Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring personally scouted London the night of Sept. 15 at the controls of a Junkers plane and by a new German shelling of Dover.

Some estimates have placed the number of German troops massed along the invasion coast at more than 1,000,000.

A highly-placed Government official of a conquered nation, who asked that his identity be withheld, said when he arrived Sept. 20 that German officers had told him practice maneuvers for invasion had cost the Germans 10,000 men.

On Sept. 24, informed British military spokesmen in London refused to comment on dispatches from the French-Spanish border, published in the London Daily Mail, that Germany lost "between 50,000 and 60,000 picked troops" in a disaster of Sept. 16, when a channel gale scattered Adolf Hitler's "invasion fleet."

Neutral military sources in London were inclined to treat the report with reserve.

U. S. Ponders Loan to China; Japan Gets East Indies Oil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Further proof of America's determination to oppose Japanese aggression and aid Chinese resistance has come from Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, with the announcement that this country is considering additional loans to the Chinese Government.

Mr. Jones, who is also Secretary of Commerce, declared he was conferring with T. V. Soong, President of the Bank of China, on the question of increasing imports from China of vital raw materials. These imports would be paid for by a loan.

This significant announcement coincided with a report from Tokyo that Japan was about to sign an agreement with the Netherlands East Indies increasing Japan's share of East Indian oil. According to the New York Times, Anglo-American companies in the Indies will supply Japan oil at the rate of 14,000,000 barrels a year for a six-month period.

Great Aid to Japan

Officials here admit that such an agreement would be of great importance to Japan's war effort, since that country's annual consumption of oil is estimated at from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 barrels.

During 1939, the United States exported nearly 28,000,000 barrels of oil to Japan, with this year's exports running at a rate approximately four fifths of this. Thus the Netherlands Indian agreement would provide a source of supply roughly one half that obtained in this country on an annual basis.

It is not at all certain, however, that this new agreement would change the present status of Japanese oil imports as much as had at first been expected. In 1939, the United States supplied Japan with 65.1 per cent of its oil imports according to value, while the Netherland Indies' share was 25.3 per cent and that of British Malaya 9.2 per cent.

While the new agreement would supply Japan with approximately 40 per cent of its annual estimated needs, it would not eliminate Japanese dependency upon the United States.

Japanese Influence

According to official sources here, the significance of the agreement lies principally in its indication of increasing Japanese influence and pressure in the East Indies. These sources also point out that in 1939 the Netherlands East Indies produced 61,600,000 barrels of oil—more than enough to supply Japanese needs if Japan were forced and able to turn to the Indies for its supplies.

The New York Times says that the two companies involved in the deal are the Royal Dutch Shell group and a subsidiary of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company. Both companies operate under the control and direction of the Netherlands Government.

Observers here attach considerable importance to Mr. Jones' statement on the desire of this country to do all it can to aid China, coming, as it did, upon the day in which Great Britain opened the Burma Road. The statement is interpreted here as a clear warning to Japan that the United States is ready to implement its past anti-Japanese moves if Tokyo continues its threats and its aggression against American interests in the Far East.

$85,000,000 Loaned

Only a few weeks ago the United States announced it would extend a credit loan of $25,000,000 to the Chinese Government, which would be repaid through shipments here of vital raw materials, particularly tungsten. This brought to $85,000,000 the money already lent to China.

When Mr. Soong first came to this country it was reported he was seeking a loan of $100,000,000. State Department officials denied that any such loan was contemplated, but it is now held that this country might reconsider and place such a sum at China's disposal, if continued Japanese aggression calls for greater action on Washington's part.

Crowds Like Willkie

International; Wide World

A Roosevelt Backs G. O. P. Nominee

Top: Overflow crowd of more than 10,000 who could not get into Buffalo, N. Y., Memorial Auditorium when Wendell L. Willkie spoke there recently. Bottom: Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth confers with Mr. Willkie aboard his special train.

Nazi Control of Oil Involved In Moves Toward Black Sea

BUCHAREST Rumania, Oct. 18 (AP)—The sudden recall of Radu Ginvara, Rumanian Minister to Greece, started new conjectures in the Balkans owing to the intense pressure which Berlin has been exerting upon Greece to discard its British guarantees.

At the same time new signs of approaching movements in Rumania came with an order from the Rumanian General staff to have several towns in Moldavia, fronting on Russian-occupied Bessarabia, evacuated by their inhabitants, allegedly in preparation for the coming of German army "instructors."

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver

U. S. N., Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The essence of the Black Sea situation is control of oil. Recent events in Rumania indicate that Germany has contrived to maneuver itself into absolute control of the oil fields in that country. That means that Germany dominates oil fields on the western seaboard of the Black Sea that yield nearly 7,000,000 tons of oil a year, of which present transportation facilities would only allow about 1,500,000 to reach Germany.

But there is also Italy to consider. Italy urgently needs oil. If Germany therefore takes all the oil it can get from Rumania, nothing would be left for Italy.

There are other oil fields to which the Black Sea offers a gateway. There is the enormous Russian oil field of Baku on the Caspian, with pipelines to Batum at the eastern end of the Black Sea. From Batum tankers carry the oil to other ports.

Batum would immediately become an Allied objective should Russia be drawn into the war as it is Russia's great oil shipping port.

Most of the oil for Russian consumption is taken by the tankers to Odessa.

Transport Already Overtaxed

Of late there have been statements to the effect that Germany is making plans to obtain oil from Batum, the tankers to go to Constanta and Varna, where the oil will be transferred to tank-cars which will then proceed to Germany by railroad.

It may be Germany's purpose to go down into Rumania and organize protection for these tankers. Carload lots of disassembled submarines were reported only yesterday bound from Germany for Rumania.

But even so, the tankers must carry the oil to the Rumanian ports from which the transportation must be done by the already overcrowded railroads or Danube barges through to Germany. Germany could only get appreciable quantities of oil from Baku if it were allowed to increase the efficiency of the Russian output and also the efficiency of the railway links from Rumania to Germany.

If Russia's oil does not enter into German calculations, the latter's need for dominating the Black Sea would be merely to obtain sufficient control to prevent Britain obtaining a foothold from which raids could be launched by land or air on the Rumanian oil district.

If Russian oil is essential to Germany, then the Soviet must continue to be propitiated by Berlin, in which case Russia must inevitably have been given advance notice of German movement in Rumania.

Nazis Got There First

If reports are correct, Germany proposes to bring both submarines and airplanes into the Black Sea. As this sea is a comparatively small body of water, these weapons, given a good start, can be made very disconcerting to surface vessels.

If Russian oil is to be furnished to Germany, and British forces interfere with the traffic, the possibilities of Britain's reaching an understanding with Russia would almost vanish—unless the Kremlin were intending to doublecross Berlin.

The only land operations the British could undertake in the Black Sea area would be to overrun Eastern Rumania and put the oil wells out of commission. Germany, fearing such an undertaking, got there first, so the opportunity which Britain might have seized a year ago has been lost.

At present, therefore, the only interest Britain has in the Black Sea appears to be to thwart any ambition Germany may have of attacking Turkey, preparatory to moving on to Suez, Syria, or the oil fields of Iraq and Iran.

Also Britain would be vitally interested in preventing German submarines emerging into the Mediterranean via the Dardanelles.

Patrol Work on Seas

Britain presumably has sufficient ships to control the Black Sea as well as the Mediterranean. Apparently it has drawn heavily on its foreign stations for ships, and has massed them at either end of the Mediterranean, as witness the recent announcement of the cruiser Ajax, formerly in South American waters, as being in the Mediterranean.

Probably auxiliary cruisers are doing the patrol work on the high seas, with a leavening of regular

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Willkie Urges New British Aid Quickly; President to Stump

Four Roosevelt public appearances slated in addition to election eve radio appeal.

Not by war, he says, but by production which New Deal policy has made ineffective.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—With little more than two weeks left before the momentous 1940 election day, the direct political debate between President Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie is about to begin.

This is assured today in a formal declaration from Mr. Roosevelt at the White House that to answer "falsifications" he will straightway take the stump and deliver five campaign speeches, one of these perhaps at the same time and in the same city in which Mr. Willkie is appearing.

By throwing off the mantle of presidential reserve and stepping directly on to the political forum as a candidate asking the public for votes, Mr. Roosevelt opens the way for direct debate and precipitates a new and final phase of the increasingly keen struggle which observers regard as one of the bitterest in history.

Without directly mentioning Mr. Willkie by name, Mr. Roosevelt charged him with a "systematic program of falsification of fact" that was "deliberate."

Last-Minute Crusade

There is every evidence in Washington that the Democrats are preparing to unloose what looks like a last-minute political crusade.

Mr. Roosevelt read the following statement:

> In the speech of acceptance to the Democratic Convention on July 19, 1940, the President said:
>
> I shall not have the time or the inclination to engage in any purely political debate. But I shall never be loath to call the attention of the Nation to deliberate or unwitting falsifications of fact.
>
> There has been in this campaign, however, a systematic program of falsification of fact by the opposition. The President does not believe that it has been an unwitting falsification of fact. He believes it is a deliberate falsification of fact.
>
> He has, therefore, decided to tell the American people what these misrepresentations have have been and in what respect they are false. With that purpose in mind, the President will make five speeches between now and election day.

Itinerary of Speeches

Oct. 23, at Convention Hall, Philadelphia.

Oct. 28, Madison Square Garden, New York.

Oct. 30, Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., or Baltimore, Md.

Nov. 2, Convention Hall, Cleveland, Ohio.

Nov. 4, Hyde Park, N. Y (radio).

The Oct. 23 and 30 speeches were announced last week, together with the usual election-eve talk at Hyde Park. The President had stated, however, that he expected to make these speeches in the White House. Now they have taken on the aspect of regular political rallies and two more big public addresses are added.

"But Mr. President," said a reporter, "if you speak Oct. 30 in Baltimore, that will put you there the same day as Mr. Willkie."

"Is it?—Good!" ejaculated Mr. Roosevelt with what seemed to be joyous relish. He said trips to make the addresses will include inspection tours of nearby defense projects, but explained—as he said for the benefit of those "whose ethics were unlike his"—that the Democratic Committee would pay the travel costs of the forthcoming journeys.

Drops all Pretense

With the announcement today, Mr. Roosevelt drops the pretense of keeping above the political campaign, and prepares to throw himself into its closing weeks with full energy. In what appears to be a pre-arranged plan, the President has held back till just before the finish, and it will now be seen to what degree the President's radio presence, "scarcity value," and direct appeal to the voters will be effective.

He takes the step as the Gallup Poll shows a Democratic dip downward, which still, however, leaves the Democrats far ahead of their rivals if such polls are to be credited.

Mr. Roosevelt declared there were no political implications in his conference yesterday with John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, who has not yet come out either for Roosevelt or Willkie. Mr. Lewis came to the White House, Mr. Roosevelt said, to discuss two strike conditions.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD WILLKIE SPECIAL, TRAVELING THROUGH MISSOURI, Oct. 18—Wendell L. Willkie is today unfolding the full pattern of his foreign policy.

It calls for quicker and more generous aid to Britain.

It declares that America's entry into the war is not the road to peace, that appeasement is not the road to peace, but that "production is the road to peace—the only road to peace."

It affirms that more than ever before in history the American people hold the fate of other nations in their hands, that more than ever before it is for them to mold the shape of things to come.

Mr. Willkie revised a portion of his text to declare:

"We can say with the utmost confidence, standing here in the center of America, we do not want to send our boys over there again. We cannot and we must not undertake to maintain by arms the peace of Europe.

"If you elect me President, I will not send them over; by the same token, I believe that if you re-elect the third-term candidate, they will be sent."

Conscious that the public's preoccupation with the war is serving to obscure other vital issues in the election, Mr. Willkie is beginning to focus the full force of his campaign on foreign affairs, is defining more completely than at any time since his nomination his own conception of America's role in the world, and is amplifying his charge that the New Deal has proved to be "neither wise nor effective in foreign policy."

Unusually Warm Welcome

The Republican presidential candidate is frankly raising the question whether President Roosevelt plans to carry the United States into the war as a means of "covering up his domestic failures during the past eight years."

Cheered by the unexpectedly cordial ovation which he received throughout his long motor tour of the streets of St. Louis late yesterday and the warm response which greeted his speech last night, Mr. Willkie faces the rest of his Missouri itinerary with increased confidence that this traditionally Democratic State is within his grasp.

Every independent observer gives Mr. Roosevelt the lead in Missouri at the moment, but that lead is not estimated to be either large or insuperable. At least, Mr. Willkie gave no indication that he thought so as he took his campaign train to Jefferson, Washington, and Hannibal and appealed to Missouri Democrats as though they were his own.

On the issue of foreign policy it is evident that the Republican nominee by no means concedes that the New Deal deserves praise and certainly not a third term because of its handling of foreign affairs.

He warns that the American people should "not choose a government for which peace is just a word, a government of attitudes and poses, a government whose promises still are, and will remain on order."

He pleads that the American people should "choose a government that will make peace a real-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Text of Willkie speech: Page 7.

Willkie Glad Rival Has Quit 'Posing'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18—Greeting with satisfaction the news that President Roosevelt planned to deliver five frankly political speeches during the remainder of the Presidential campaign, Wendell L. Willkie declared here last night that he had ended "two of the most ridiculous poses ever enacted on or off the stage, the myth of the third-term draft and the make-believe military inspection trips."

Mr. Willkie said he hoped Mr. Roosevelt would answer these three questions when he starts his campaigning:

1. Since he will not discuss the principles of the third term, what does he think about a fourth term?
2. Has the President entered into any secret pacts or is he negotiating any agreements with foreign powers which might involve the United States in the war?
3. How does Mr. Roosevelt, avowing himself a reform and liberal candidate, justify his support by three of the most corrupt political machines in the country—those of Chicago, Jersey City, and the Bronx?

Exiles Form Committee To Help Rebuild Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Announcement of the formation of the American Committee on European Reconstruction by a group of Austrian, Czechoslovak, and Polish exiles to work for the rebuilding of Europe in terms corresponding to "the requirements of all European nations," was made today by Dr. Ernst Karl Winter, former Vice-Mayor of Vienna, Austria, here today.

The committee has the backing of Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the exiled Czechoslovak Government in London and Count George Potocki, Polish Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Winter said.

The purpose of the Committee is "to unite in a common front all victims and opponents of Hitler Germany, Americans and Europeans of all creeds and races, to continue uncompromisingly the fight against Hitlerism and to oppose any appeasement of aggressive totalitarianism of any shade."

The committee, while "standing whole-heartedly for America as the standard bearer of western civilization," will also function as a link between European and American thought "by interpreting the European realities to the American public."

Members of the Committee besides Dr. Winter, include Victor V. J. Tlach, former Austrian Consul General in Cleveland, Ohio; the Rev. Daniel Bella, Port Chester, N. Y.; Prof. Josef L. Hromadka of Princeton University; Jaroslav J. Zmrhal, Chairman of the Czechoslovak National Council of America; Prof. Theodore Abel of Columbia University; Dr. Roman Michalowski, former Polish Legation counsellor in Tokyo and London, and Baron Stefan de Ropp, Commissioner-General of the Polish Pavilion at the World's Fair.

Wideners Present Art to Nation As Proof Democracy Is at Work

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Widener family has announced the gift of their art collection to the National Gallery at Washington, as "another evidence that democracy in its fullest scope is working to preserve the fine arts and culture."

The collection has been valued unofficially at between $12,000,000 and $50,000,000.

Some of the masterpieces among more than 100 famous paintings at Lynnewood Hall, the Widener estate, will be placed in the gallery when it opens next spring. Others will be transferred there after the passing of Joseph E. Widener, sportsman and art connoisseur.

The collection includes works by Raphael, Van Dyck, and Rembrandt.

The National Gallery is the gift to the Nation's Capital of the late Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Coolidge and Hoover.

Joseph Widener, heir to the $70,000,000 fortune built by his father, the late Peter A. B. Widener, in Philadelphia, New York and Chicago traction empires, said special rooms are being arranged to receive the art treasurers. Among them, in addition to paintings, are the celebrated Mazarin tapestry, Renaissance sculpture, and rare porcelains, jewels, and crystals.

Peter A. B. Widener, Joseph's son, has written:

"The meaning of the gift goes beyond any generosity implied in it. It is in practical compliance with the trend of the day. It is another evidence that democracy in its fullest scope is working to preserve the fine arts and culture."

"We feel that such a gift to the Nation is one small step in the direction of disarming those individuals and ideologies that are foreign to the American way. Every true American wants to stamp out the 'isms' here as a builder would a nest of termites."

Work to Begin Soon On St. Lawrence Dam

MALONE, N. Y., Oct. 18 (AP)—Maurice P. Davidson, a trustee of the New York State Power Authority, asserted last night that "before many days have elapsed" engineers will begin "preliminary work" in construction of a dam across the St. Lawrence River.

Addressing the Northern Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Davidson said a work camp will be situated soon at Massena, St. Lawrence County.

Mr. Davidson is one of five trustees who, in co-operation with Canadian authorities, are authorized to improve the international rapids section of the St. Lawrence River for the aid of commerce and development of hydroelectric power.

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Rally Raises Willkie Hopes Of Virginians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 18—Democrats who favor Wendell Willkie in this State of the normally Solid South have just held a stamping, cheering convention here for their candidate and assert they see hope in carrying the State next month. Dr. Raymond Moley, former New Deal brain truster, called for Mr. Willkie's election "to save democracy." The gathering received a telegram from Mr. Willkie himself in which he declared "the organized leadership of Democrats for Willkie in Virginia is an inspiration to me," and it adopted a 3,000-word report of the Resolutions Committee declaring "that we have not yet adopted the totalitarian theory of the indispensability of any one man." James W. Gordon, Richmond attorney, was elected permanent State Chairman. It is estimated that more than 3,000 people attended.

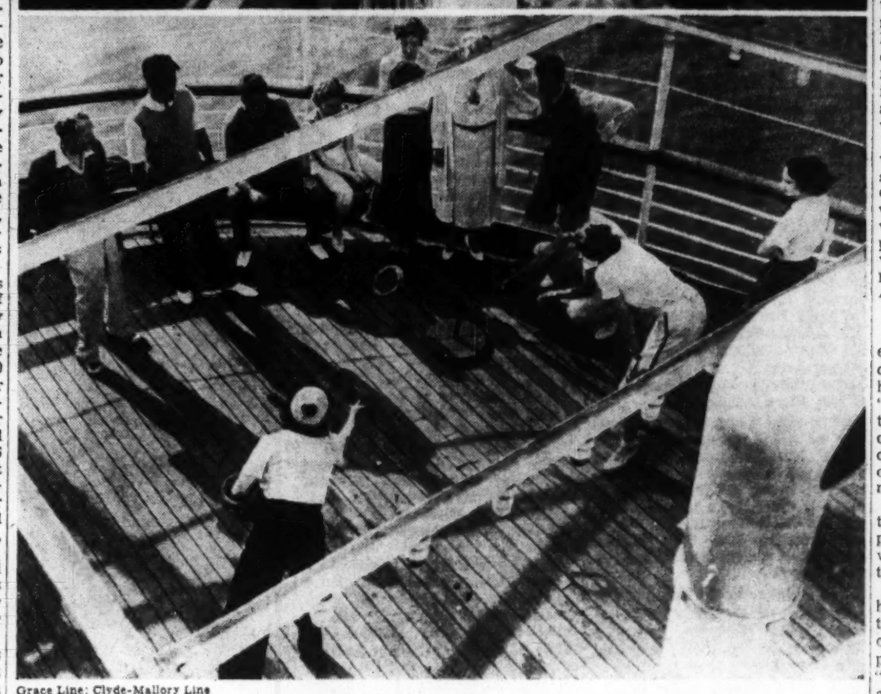
Whatever Virginia decides to do in the election, its regular Democratic Party is now already separated by a wide chasm from the New Deal philosophy, and its two Senators, Harry F. Byrd and Carter Glass, could hardly be more critical of the Administration if they were the staunchest Willkie supporters. This is largely true of the delegation in the House which includes Howard W. Smith, the man who has led the attack on the National Labor Relations Board, and Clifton A. Woodrum, a powerful member of the Appropriations Committee.

Under the poll tax system it is charged that certain elements of the populace with little property are excluded from voting, which gives the State a conservative trend. Poll taxes amount to $1.50 a year and are cumulative for three years with interest and collections are made in December before the campaign arouses full voter-interest. In 1936 only 26 per cent of the estimated adult voters voted. Whatever the reason there is little sympathy for the New Deal among the local Democratic officials, it appears, except on Election Day. Then the old Shibboleth of the "Solid South" asserts itself and the voters who are eligible to vote generally put the State in the Democratic column.

The convention in Chicago was not a Democratic convention at all Dr. Moley said, but "a chain gang moving to the pacticed bawling of machine henchmen. The men and women who composed it did not think," he declared. "They nodded. They did not vote their convictions; they surrendered to their appetites. They did not select a candidate. The candidate selected himself.

"Who, in the face of this travesty can still be proud to be a so-called Democrat?" he demanded.

Variety's the Spice of Cruise Life



Grace Line; Clyde-Mallory Line

On Seashore or Deck All Is Serene

Coral Beach at Paget, Bermuda, renowned for attractiveness for tourists, gleams in the sunshine of the tropics. The scene on shipboard shows only one of the pastimes offered on luxury liners for the increasing number of visitors to the south lands who find travel gives fine memories.

'Anchors Aweigh' for Autumn Adventures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

"All ashore that's going ashore!" For indeed and in truth, it's "anchors aweigh" for the autumnal cruises to Cuba, to Florida, to all the colorful Caribbean and points south. One after another, week by week, great luxury liners are steaming southward for six, ten, twelve, fourteen days—choose your cruise—bringing sunshine, relaxation, new vistas, adventures to remember, to thousands of Americans.

This year, with the "danger zone" line drawn around the map of Europe, the voyages to the West Indies, to Texas, to Mexico, Bermuda, Puerto Rico, Nassau, Panama, Venezuela, are proving more popular than ever before. More and more Americans are finding how enjoyable cruise life can be, what satisfaction there is in travel.

At noontime every other Saturday, the America, new 35,440-ton flagship of the United States Lines, largest, safest and handsomest steamship ever built in the United States, leaves New York for a 12-day cruise over 4,000 miles of rolling neutral waters, touching Puerto Rico, St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands, Haiti, and Cuba. The big white "motorliner" Kungsholm of the Swedish American Line is scheduled for six "Viking" cruises to the same ports.

Built for Tropic Nights

The Grace Line is sending its "Santa" ships, their all-outside staterooms built for tropic nights, on 12-day cruises to the Caribbean and on fortnightly voyages to the west coast republics of South America. Steamships of the Clyde-Mallory Lines are helping Americans to "see the United States first" by offering fall cruises to Florida and Texas, and that's only half the list. Other vessels are plying to these same ports and to Bermuda, the Bahamas—wherever the coral sands beckon and a gentle breeze blows.

No passports, no visas are needed on most of these voyages. It's so easy to arrange your itinerary, pack your bags, and then suddenly, there you are crossing the gangplank, stepping on board, discovering your cabin, showing bon voyage friends over the ship. Comes the throaty boom of the whistle, and you're at the rail waving good-by to friends, to harbor, to skyline—to land; and then, only the wind and the blue waves and the sky are around your new-rented castle.

You learn cruise life, with its good food, comfortable surroundings and happy companions eager to participate in the many things to do. If you're energetic, you play deck tennis and ping pong, swim in the open air pool, go through your paces in the gymnasium or swing down the deck with a zestful new stride. If you're in a mood to relax, you'll loll in a deck chair, meet new friends in the lounge, or unpack that movie camera and ready it for color shots of the sunset.

At First Port of Call

At night, there's the open deck under the stars, cinema in the salon, a dance orchestra playing, and, finally, restful sleep. So the days pass, and your vessel is approaching its first port of call. Perhaps it's Cuba. Columbus called that island "the most beautiful the human eye has ever seen," but you need not take his word for it. You might agree, though, if it was pearl-pink dawn when the ship steamed slowly toward the harbor entrance, guarded by old Morro Castle looming out of the early mists, gray and lovely.

Comes the journey shoreward, and you'll be planning to see the old forts, the ancient Cathedral where legend says Columbus once was buried, and the native shops. You will want to savor the Spanish culture on every hand and note the underlying character of the people of this largest island of the West Indies.

Next, perchance, your ship visits Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands, each belonging to the United States. At Puerto Rico you contrast the old Spanish architecture with modern buildings in the American tempo. You see the Alcaldia, the Santa Catalina Palace, the impressive mountains beyond the Capital, the coffee groves, banana orchards and sugar cane plantations in rich profusion.

Time for Relaxation

Next you may touch Haiti, an island still carrying a touch of superstitious Africa, and you are surprised that the natives in the shops you visit speak a lilting French. Or perhaps your ship skirts the northern shore of South America. At Curacao, in Netherlands Guiana, an island that out-Dutches Holland, passengers usually head first for the shops, for the town is a free port. In Venezuela you may take a two-day tour of the Andes, in the town of Maracay there, your unforgettable experience may be the night spent at Hotel Jardin, elaborate creation of the late dictator, Juan Vincente Gomez.

The days pass like the gleaming spray which slides past the bow of the ship. Peace, change of environment, time for relaxation—these are silent gifts of the cruise. Finally, when the vessel glides reluctantly into home port, life has been enriched. You've brought home something. New friends, new memories, cruise purchases and mementoes, snapshots and perhaps a reel of film, these with the mental change, project the vacation far through the winter months and pay heavy dividends on a grand investment.

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Willkie Confused, Morgenthau Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau asserted yesterday that Wendell L. Willkie had been led by "pure ignorance" to make "a series of utterly false statements" that the Treasury had delayed the defense program.

In a statement to his press conference, the Treasury Secretary said that the Republican Presidential nominee was "100 per cent wrong" when he declared at Buffalo Tuesday that the Treasury had permitted two and one half years to elapse before an amortization problem raised by the Navy had been disposed of.

"What Mr. Willkie has done," he continued, "is to confuse the facts and to withhold part of the record. I prefer to believe that it is pure ignorance that has led him to make a series of utterly false statements.

"He has mixed up the act which limited profits on Navy contracts (the Vinson-Trammell law) with the income tax amortization problem which was raised in discussions between the Advisory Commission on National Defense and representatives of the Treasury Department in June, 1940."

Britain's Friendly Aliens To Enjoy Greater Freedom

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Government has been prompted by widespread criticism in Parliament and press to modify the vigorous policy toward alien refugees which it adopted in May last, when the fear of German invasion and possible connivance between "fifth columnists" and these refugees led to a policy of general internment.

From the beginning of the war until the collapse of Norway and later the German conquest of the Low Countries and France made invasion a strong possibility, internment of alien refugees was the exception rather than the rule. Only those against whom there was actual proof or strong suspicion of connivance with the enemy were interned. The great majority, in the so-called C Class, were allowed to live practically unmolested save for a few restrictions such as curfew and exclusion from military areas.

But with the fear of invasion this policy of individual internment in exceptional cases changed to general internment of almost all male enemy aliens. It began on May 12 last with the internment of aliens in an area 20 miles wide round the greater part of the British coast, and was extended into an "intern the lot" policy for the whole country.

This action was taken on the advice of the War Office, and official statements indicate that it is to continue as long as the fear of invasion exists. Any new changes will only be "within the limits of policy of general internment, which, for the time being must be maintained," according to Sir John Anderson, the Home Minister.

Haste Led to Mistakes

General internment, in its earliest stages, certainly left much to be desired. Even the Home Minister had to admit to Parliament that "most regrettable and deplorable things have happened in the execution of the internment policy . . . due in some cases to the mistakes of individuals, and to stupidity and muddle."

With the gradual receding of the invasion danger, enlightened public opinion has concerned itself with this problem of alien internees.

The most radical criticism heard has been against the policy of internment itself. It has been pointed out that proof has not been supplied of contact between the "fifth column" and these alien refugees, that almost all of them are persons who left the Third Reich or its occupied territory because of persecution by the Nazis, or of opposition to their system, and that such persons would be the last to be likely to co-operate with the enemy.

These critics also maintain that such an "intern the lot" policy must inevitably react unfavorably upon the British cause and deprive it of the valuable help of these Germans and others well qualified to help in organizing opposition to Adolf Hitler among his own people, which is essential to a real winning of the war.

Improvement of Camps

Such critics would have the Government return to its former policy of individual internment of suspicious cases. But since it seems clear that the Government has no intention of reversing its policy, attention has been concentrated upon another line of policy which aims at the release of as many innocent alien internees as possible and upon improving conditions in the internment camps.

The number of alien internees was, in July last, 19,600, of whom 3,800 were women. These consisted of two types. Those who had been in Britain before the outbreak of war, before 1914, and even, in some cases, before the South African War, and those escaped here from Nazi or Fascist oppression, many of them en route for the United States, and only waiting until their number on the immigrant quota is reached.

The manner of arrest of many of these aliens, whether young or old and whatever their physical condition, as well as their treatment in internment camps have led to injustices which called forth many protests in Parliament. The Government has heeded these protests to the extent that it has offered some amendments to its former sweeping policy and allowed certain categories of internees to be released. But an examination of these categories fills the average Britisher with curiosity rather than confidence as to the realization of Sir John Anderson's "hope that substantial numbers of people will be released."

Release of Some Classes

Improvements according to a White Paper published in August include the lowering of the upper age limit of alien internees for release from 70 to 65 years, release of boys between 16 and 18 years, on agreement of the Home Office in each individual case, release of physical scientists, and research workers, if their work is "important" not simply "nationally important."

A new category has also been established which purports to cover the cases of known anti-Nazis. If it can be shown that by his "political and official activities" the internee has "over a period of years taken a public and prominent part in opposition to the Nazi system" then he may be freed.

This change may lead to the release of certain prominent anti-Nazis, such as outstanding political writers and "agitators." But it will hardly cover most of the alien internees, who are Jewish by race and were forbidden from participating in politics in Germany immediately Herr Hitler came to power. Had they attempted to participate "over a period of years," as outlined in the White Paper they would either have been liquidated or still withering away in concentration camps.

A number of other categories which also look significant on paper really amount to little in practice, e. g., internees on the quota to the United States will be released as their turn comes. Many of these will be waiting until 1945 and beyond!

At the same time, it must be added that new tribunals are to be set up to deal with new appeals for release. Much will depend upon whether their judges interpret such a term as "opposition to the Nazis" as legalists or as humanitarians.

The Government appears to be willing to make amends less in releasing many more internees (the number released to Aug. 17 was 805) than in improving conditions in the internment camps themselves.

Long delays in the delivery of letters due to postal censorship, lamentable lack of accommodation and inefficient organization as well as an un-understandable lack of imagination which huddled Nazis and anti-Nazis, German Aryans, and non-Aryans, on the specious argument that "To us you are all Germans. There are no politics here," were among the chief complaints voiced in Parliament and press here.

Criticism has also not been spared regarding the indiscriminate dispatch of internees overseas to Canada and Australia, without the least bit of information to the families concerned. Husbands have been separated from wives, and fathers from children without their having the opportunity to communicate with each other. The number of Germans sent overseas is 6,564 (2,358 from the A Class, interned for individual acts, and 4,206 from the B and C classes against whom there were only trifling charges, if any).

Henceforward, no internee will be sent overseas except of his own free choice. This has been stated officially. It is but one of the improvements resulting from the transfer of control of the interned refugees from the War Office to the Home Office.

Better Service Arranged

The latter's attitude toward aliens in the past has received high praise, and that department has already begun introducing many obvious and essential changes in the various camps. The problems of better accommodation, better postal services, organization of classes for interned alien youths, and of entertainment are now being tackled.

Few incidents illustrate more clearly the great difference between democracy and totalitarianism than the way in which this alien internees issue has been treated here. One could hardly imagine a Nazi, Fascist, or Bolshevik representative gathering being allowed to hear the protests and criticisms made in both Houses of Parliament by members of all parties on behalf of more enlightened treatment for the alien refugees. Such action shows that the right of free thinking, free speech, and by its support in the press, of free writing, is still honored in this country.

But it is also hoped in many quarters that without in any way interfering with the country's safety, the former liberal British attitude toward aliens within their gates can be restored, even in the midst of war, especially as it is a war which "His Majesty's most friendly enemy aliens," as they humorously call themselves, wish Britain to win as quickly and thoroughly as possible.

Water Shortage Confronts Sydney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Diminution of Sydney's water storage, following prolonged drought unrelieved by usual winter and early spring rains, has reached a serious stage. Despite official appeals for economy and drastic restrictions, consumption has not materially decreased.

The total of water in the storage dams has declined to 30,000,000,000 gallons, compared with Sydney's normal water consumption of 40,000,000,000 gallons a year. The city faces the prospect of only nine months supply. The Water Board considers that not less than 18 months' supply in storage is safe.

Restrictions include a ban on garden hose. Even watering cans may be soon banned. Many golf courses have sunk costly bores to tap underground supplies of water.

It is 30 years since Sydney suffered a parallel water shortage.

N. Y. Fair to Restore Bust of Leopold

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—The marble bust of King Leopold III which was hauled down from its pedestal in the World's Fair Belgian Pavilion last May after he capitulated to the Germans will be restored with proper ceremonies tonight.

Dr. Joseph Gevaert, Belgian Commissioner to the Fair, who made the announcement, said an official explanation of the surrender would be made during the ceremonies by H. F. Van Cauwelaert, Minister of State and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Belgium.

The restoration was ordered, M. Gevaert said, by Count Robert van der Straten-Ponthoz, Belgian Ambassador to the United States, who was "profoundly impressed" by the explanation of the King's conduct brought to this country recently by M. van Cauwelaert.

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Congress vs. President: An Old Struggle

Repeatedly in American history citizens have been alarmed lest the executive power overbalance and destroy the legislative authority. Whatever the basis of accusations, Franklin D. Roosevelt is not the first and very likely will not be the last President branded a dictator by his critics.

Wilson and Lincoln were so represented. Jackson was in constant turmoil with Congress. Other Presidents have traveled a stormy road. They were men of strong feelings. They sought to lead Congress and the country. Even Washington was "spattered with the mud of political criticism" when Hamilton, his Secretary of the Treasury, put forward vigorous plans. In short, Presidents who have sought to wield extraordinary authority have run a gantlet of criticism, catechism, and sometimes chastisement.

Alternate Cycles

There has been almost continual struggle between the executive and the legislative branches of the Government. Long periods of domination by the White House have taken place but these have generally been followed by eras of normalcy or periods in which Congress was in control and in which the President was subservient to its will. Woodrow Wilson, a professor of government and Governor of New Jersey, said in a speech shortly before his nomination for President:

> The place where the strongest will is present will be the seat of sovereignty. If the strongest will is present in Congress, then Congress will dominate the Government; if the strongest guiding will is in the Presidency, the President will dominate the Government. . . .

This struggle antedates the Constitution. Its roots can be traced to the early colonial antipathy towards Governors, the representatives of Britain who came to the colonies as executives responsible only to the Crown. There was always opposition to this form of rule, opposition that expanded and extended itself until its final, conclusive expression—the American Revolution. Hence, when the leaders of the thirteen colonies met at Philadelphia to draw up the Constitution, the country's fear of executive rule still ran deep.

President as Magistrate

This fear was reflected in the outlook of the delegates. They sought to create a government in which the Congress would dominate and in which the President would act more as a moderator or a magistrate between the upper and lower house ("between the nobles and the commons") than as an executive. This was the view which Washington upheld and he continually sought a position over and above the factional strife in Congress. The forces of politics, however, wrought changes in this conception of Government and after the election of Thomas Jefferson, the Presidency became more and more an executive position, sharing with Congress the seat of sovereignty for the new Republic.

In the light and experience of the nation's history, this development seems natural. Wilson once observed that "leadership and control must be lodged somewhere" and that the art of statesmanship is "the art of bringing the several parts of government into effective co-operation."

Effects of Crisis

The very nature of the Presidency, the great power vested in the office by the Constitution, the increasing prestige and influence lent the office by the growth and expansion of the country, the control which has come to a President through the development of the two political parties, the necessity for forthright leadership in a crisis, make in the Presidency a more powerful position of leadership than exists in Congress.

Consequently, it is in the White House that effective leadership and control of American government has been lodged in the more critical periods of history. These periods of strong Presidents begin with Thomas Jefferson and include the administrations of Andrew Jackson, John Tyler, Abraham Lincoln, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt.

In the interim periods, Congress has assumed what it considers its responsible independence and control. This was the situation after the "era of good feeling" during the administration of James Monroe. It was so between the administrations of Tyler and Lincoln. After the Civil War, a period which by its crisis brought almost dictatorial power to the Presidency, there was another reversal—the radical members of Congress even bringing President Johnson to trial by impeachment—and the balance of leadership again swung back to Congress where it was held for many years.

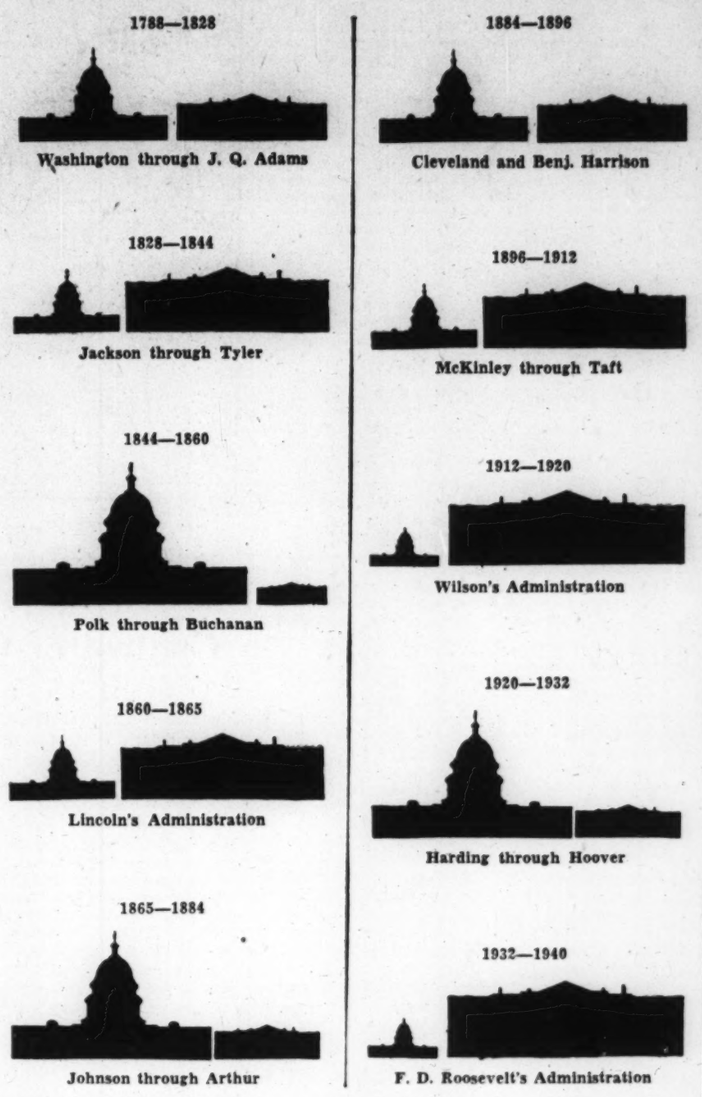
McKinley Resumed Leadership

Not until the McKinley Administration did a new period of strong executive leadership set in and this continued almost without interruption through the Theodore Roosevelt "trust-busting" Administration, the Wilsonian era, and the first World War. The defeat of the Democrats in 1920 and the election of Harding, the Republican candidate, brought another period in which leadership was left to Congress or in which Congress was able in many instances to resist direction. Since 1933, of course, the expansion of executive powers under Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt has become a subject of broad and serious debate.

Despite the commanding leadership and power of the Presidency, Congress has considerable influence and prestige through its functions of criticism, investigation and popular expression. Indeed, Harold J. Laski, the English political economist, states that "the influential members of Congress have, in their legislative capacity, more power than any private members of any other legislative assembly in the world."

Cycles of Executive Authority

The ebb and flow of power and leadership between Congress and the President from Washington's Administration to the present is here depicted in general fashion. The silhouettes of the Capitol (with dome) and the White House (with flat roof) symbolize by their relative sizes the shifts in the balance of power between the Executive and Legislative branches during different periods.



These pictograms necessarily illustrate only the general trend in the swing of the balance of power between Congress and the President. They are based on an appraisal of the broad extent to which either branch of the Government was in control but do not indicate the minor fluxes of change within the various administrations.

Executive Power: Contrasting Views

Raymond Moley, former professor of public law at Columbia University, and former adviser to President Roosevelt, in the magazine Newsweek:

No abstract exhortation about the dangers of power could have a fraction of the persuasiveness of the concrete demonstration provided by the House Committee headed by Howard W. Smith which investigated the National Labor Relations Board. The investigation revealed that under an arrangement . . . the Reconstruction Finance Corporation agreed to withhold loans from companies if a charge had been filed with the NLRB alleging unfair labor practices. . . .

[The case] shows how practical were the intentions of the founders of our government to restrain personal power. These men knew that the interposition of government in any private activity would often be necessary. But they also knew that it would never be more than a necessary evil. . . . That is why they devised the so-called system of checks and balancing, dividing up the power of the Federal government among three separate, independent branches. . . . We now have a President who has built up a bureaucracy capable of such a use of power as the NLRB investigation reveals. The President has appointed a majority of the Supreme Court. He continues to enjoy the exercise of extraordinary powers granted him by Congress that is apparently endless.

Harold J. Laski, professor of political science, University of London, reputed adviser to the British Labor Party, in his book, "The American Presidency":

No office in the world today carries with it greater responsibilities than the presidency of the United States; its holder needs the confidence of those who have elected him in full measure. . . . If he has a duty to his people, not less is its duty to him. From it he must expect the renovation of faith in his purpose. . . . Above all, for the refreshment of that faith, he must look to the common man. For it was the central purpose of the American dream to assuage his sufferings and to enlarge his prospects.

Power, no doubt, is always a dangerous thing. . . . Yet power is also opportunity, and to face danger with confidence is the price of its fulfilment. That is why I end with the emphasis that the President of the United States must be given the power commensurate to the function he has to perform. It must be given democratically; it must be exercised democratically. . . . With all its risks, its conference is the condition upon which the American adventure may continue in that form of which its supreme exponents have most greatly dreamed. To withhold it, or to frustrate its ample operation, is to jeopardize that adventure. For great power alone makes great leadership possible.

Army to Draft First 30,000 in November

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Out of a pool of 17,000,000 men, exceeding anticipated registrations by about 250,000, the United States Army will draw its first 800,000 conscriptees by next June 15.

Schedule by which the first group will be called into service was announced by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, as follows:

Nov. 18	30,000
Dec. 2	60,000
Jan. 3	60,000
Jan. 15	90,000
Feb. 10	160,000
March 5	200,000
June 15	200,000

President Roosevelt, meanwhile, signed legislation which will, in effect, give those drafted a moratorium on payment of debts and other obligations. The measure, following the general outlines of a similar law in effect during the last war, provides liberal stays in rent, insurance, taxes, mortgages, and installment contract payments.

The installment method of initiating the draft is planned to keep pace with progress in Army housing, military equipment, and force. The size of early groups is considerably smaller than original Army schedules, presented to Congress.

Army officials expect the first group of 30,000 to be made up almost entirely of men who will waive the draft process and volunteer.

Asked about quotas beyond next June, Secretary Stimson replied that only developments in Europe could determine such distant requirements.

Call for Guard

The Secretary of War also announced the schedule for calling up remaining contingents of the National Guard now being mobilized for Federal service. The mobilization will be practically complete by Feb. 1, he indicated.

Meanwhile, selective service headquarters, surprised at the unexpectedly large number of men between the ages of 21 and 36 who registered Oct. 16 for military service, announced the next problem will be to effect co-operation with the Governors of the states in the speedy appointment of appeal boards.

These appeal boards will go into action immediately after draft drawings are begun here in Washington, probably the end of October. A definite date for the drawing will be decided early next week.

Simultaneously with the announcement of draft-enrollment quotas, Secretary Stimson issued a formal statement in reply to criticism made by Wendell Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, of Army housing progress.

Says Willkie Is Misled

Prefacing his statement with the observation that Mr. Willkie, a fellow Republican, "is usually a fir critic who has been courageous in his support of conscription and rearmament," Mr. Stimson went on to say that he had recently been "misled into making statements about delays in the progress of housing the men who are called out for military training which are neither fair nor accurate."

The Secretary reported a steady advance in Army plans for recruiting, training, and housing, pointing to work now in progress at all 31 of the large divisional camps and 204 other housing projects required for the regular army.

"All of these contracts," he declared, "have been executed. Thus far every step of the program has been carried out on time. The program contemplates that the great majority of these projects will be completed by Dec. 15."

From his own experience, Mr. Stimson drew the conclusion that Army preparations in 1940 have compared favorably to those of the World War period.

The Army, meanwhile, announced plans for establishment of two new tank divisions next spring, and let contracts for construction of new aircraft plants, one to be built by the Beech Aircraft Company, at Wichita, Kan., to cost $1,600,000, and one by the Bell Company at Niagara Falls, N. Y., to cost $1,023,000. A new shell-forging plant is to be constructed at Gadsden, Ala., with $1,138,000 of Government funds.

Head of Advertising Federation Denies U. S. Press Is 'Controlled'

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18 (AP)—Elon G. Borton of Chicago, President of the Advertising Federation of America, took issue yesterday with the statement of National Democratic Chairman Edward J. Flynn of New York that a "dictatorship of financial interests and advertisers" exerts control over the American press.

"The big business men of this Nation have enough to do to run their own affairs," Mr. Borton told a district convention of his organization here. "They aren't trying to run the newspapers, magazines and radio stations, of which they know nothing; and even if they wanted to, they couldn't get away with it. The people would soon catch on and there would be an end to the effectiveness of the media.

"You men and women who are in the advertising business know how hard it is to get an editor to suppress a story that is unfavorable to one of their clients, or to put in a plug for one of those clients. The editors lean over backwards in their effort to keep their columns clean.

"Advertisements are one of the principal reasons why we have a free press and free speech in America, . . . for advertisers make it possible for publication to exist and to spread its message to so many of the people."

Alaska Has Near 72,000

JUNEAU, Alaska, Oct. 18 (AP)—J. C. Anderson, Census Director, estimated that Alaska's population will approach 72,000 for one of the largest gains since the gold rush era. The 1930 census listed 59,278.

Trans-Canada Air In August Does Its Best Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Trans-Canada Air Lines handled in August its heaviest volume of traffic-passenger air mail and air express since the service was inaugurated, it was disclosed recently by D. B. Colyer, Vice-President.

The number of passengers in August was 7,061, an increase of 1,963 over July and 3,881 over the corresponding month a year ago. Mail amounting to 65,333 pounds, an increase of 4,781 pounds over July and 21,339 over August, 1939. Express totaled 12,335 pounds in August, an increase of 3,556 pounds over July and 8,114 pounds more than in August last year. Although the new Toronto-Windsor-London service accounted for about half the mail increases, Mr. Colyer pointed out that nearly all points on the system showed greater volume, while passenger and express increases were also general.

Editor's Denial

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Oct. 18 (AP)—Charles J. Lilley, editor of the Sacramento Union, yesterday described a charge by Edward J. Flynn, Democratic National Committee Chairman, that American newspapers are dominated by financial interests as "a deliberate falsehood."

In a press statement, Mr. Lilley, a member of the Executive Board of the California Newspaper Publishers' Association, asserted:

"The American press is operated upon a high standard of ethics, one of its first principles being utter freedom from influence of any source.

"Flynn is peeved because the press won't give his statements the same prominence given to campaign speeches by Wendell Willkie, and why should it? Flynn is just a hired stooge whose pronouncements carry little weight outside his own political circle.

"When President Roosevelt did not take the stump in the campaign he gave over the headlines to his opponent.

"Now, through Flynn, he tried to blame the newspapers for his own mistake."

Cuba Bids U. S. Teachers To Educational Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Government of Cuba has just extended an invitation to all teachers and educators of the United States to attend a Pan American Educational Conference in Havana during the year-end holiday season to discuss hemisphere educational problems, according to Prof. U. W. Lamkin, Secretary General of the World Federation of Education Associations here.

The Cuban Educational Association joins with its Government in inviting the educators of the United States and of Latin America in general. The purpose is to further international amity and good will and to provide a forum for the discussion of plans for furthering education exchange of students and mutual understanding among the 21 republics of the New World. The tentative date of the gathering is set for Dec. 26, through Dec. 28. The gatherings will be held in the ballroom of the Asturianos Club.

It is anticipated that the number of teachers and professors who will wish to attend this the second Pan American "Get Together" of the teaching profession, will tax the transportation and hotel facilities of Havana. For this reason Dr. Lamkin would like to hear from those who may be interested in this gathering, and who might consider attending, in order to make adequate hotel and other reservations.

The American Express Travel Service, to whom has been delegated the problem of transporting and housing this gathering, is already making a survey of the available facilities. Special trains from New York via Florida are being planned and special cruises to sail from the eastern seaports. Other special trains will depart from inland cities. This nation has over 871,000 school teachers, of whom 37,500 are found in New York City alone.

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Loft
Delicious Peanut BRITTLE

Crunchy . . . melt-in-your-mouth candy brittle . . . made from an old Southern recipe that has delighted millions . . . thickly studded with plantation ripened . . . freshly roasted peanuts . . . We will bet you now that you will not be able to stop . . . once you have started eating . . . especially at the ridiculous price of only . . . . . Full Pound Regularly 24¢ 17¢
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Over two generous scoops of vanilla ice cream...we pour rich creamy hot fudge ...then a topping dash of whipped cream ... over which we shower freshly shelled pecans...For the season's taste sensation. 15¢
SPECIAL AT THE FOUNTAIN

Sterner Sea War by Britain Seen in Shake-Up of Navy

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Britain made two significant changes in the Royal Navy command today, elevating Vice-Admiral John G. Tovey, destroyer expert and hero of the Battle of Jutland, to the command of the British Home Fleet, and raising Admiral Sir Henry H. Harwood, hero of the Battle of the River Platte, to be Commissioner of the Admiralty and Assistant Chief of Naval Staff.

Naming of Admiral Tovey as Commander of the Home Fleet was generally interpreted here today as foreshadowing intensification of sea warfare. The new commander, one of the youngest Admirals in the Navy, succeeds Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Forbes.

The Daily Mail said this appointment to a key post of "an expert on destroyers and almost unknown to the public" was a surprise, but the Express intimated that it meant a sterner sea warfare.

The News Chronicle called Admiral Tovey "submarine chaser No. 1," and also stressed that he had been primarily a destroyer commander. He won the Distinguished Service Order at the Battle of Jutland in the World War.

In command then of the destroyer Onslow, he attacked the German light cruiser Wiesbaden, firing into her 58 rounds from his 4-inch guns.

Then, with his ship so disabled that he could get only low speed, he turned on the German capital ship Derfflinger with guns and torpedoes.

When the battle ended, the Onslow had to be taken in tow by the British warship Defender, but Admiral Tovey was decorated and promoted for gallantry in continuing the attack with a disabled vessel.

Admiral Tovey, whose new job corresponds to that held by the late Earl Beatty in the World War, was commander of the battleship Rodney from 1932 to 1934. Then he became naval assistant to the Second Sea Lord, commanding the navy barracks at Chatham, and later was put in charge of destroyers in the Mediterranean.

He trained the classes which have been praised by the British for their operations against the Italians in this war.

Sir Henry Harwood, lately commander of the British South Atlantic Squadron, has been in line for promotion since last December when with three light cruisers he battered the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee into flight and eventual destruction by the German crew. He succeeds Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Blake, who was selected for "a special duty" at the Admiralty.

Wide World

Sir Henry Harwood

British Rear Admiral who won battle with German battleship, the Admiral Graf Spee, elevated to Assistant Chief of Naval Staff.

Tonnage Losses

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—The freighter Orangemoor, 5,775 tons, and three other British vessels have been lost recently in the war at sea, maritime circles said today.

The Orangemoor, which traded between England and Africa before the war, was sunk by a submarine in the English Channel. The passenger ship Queen of the Channel, 1,162 tons; the freighter Mavis, 935 tons, and the trawler River Clyde, 276 tons, were also listed as lost.

Yesterday, these sources reported the sinkings of the Swedish freighter O. A. Brodin, 1,960 tons, which traded between San Francisco and Costa Rica before the war, and the Norwegian freighter Gyda, 1,591 tons.

Churchill Lauds Farms as 'Front Line' of Freedom

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill wrote the President of the National Farmers Union that "the farms of Britain are the front line of freedom."

Replying to criticism of fixed agricultural prices, Mr. Churchill said that food rates were established to "meet exceptional needs of war," and if hardship was caused in some cases "the call to duty would still go out to the farms as it does to the factories."

Curb on Meats

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP) — The Ministry of Food announced that supplementary issues of bacon to retailers would be suspended "for a few weeks." The announcement added that "consumers will find that supplies of cooked ham will not be available to the same extent as previously both at retail shops and catering establishments."

There was no change in the weekly ration of eight ounces of ham and bacon. (But presumably shops would be running short of these supplies.)

The Agriculture Ministry announced that householders who grow food in their gardens would be given a sign, "This is a victory garden," to be fixed to the garden gate.

Whittier, Calif., Man To Head U. S. Quakers

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 18 (AP)—The five years meeting of Friends in America, ruling body of Quakers in the United States and Canada, have elected Allen U. Timlins of Whittier, Calif., Presiding Clerk.

He will succeed Dr. Rufus M. Jones of Haverford, Pa., professor-emeritus of philosophy at Haverford College.

Diplomats Set Stage In Balkans

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 18 (AP)—Preparations for an important conference of British diplomatic representatives in the Balkan countries were reported afoot here today.

Word of the impending conference was circulated following the arrival of George W. Rendel, British Minister to Bulgaria.

The British Ministers to Yugoslavia and Greece were expected to join Mr. Rendel and Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey, in the next few days.

Axis diplomatic activity, meanwhile, was reported from Athens by the official Turkish radio, which said Premier John Metaxas of Greece had received the German and Italian Ministers Oct. 17.

(In Moscow the German Ambassador, Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenburg, newly returned from Berlin, visited the Kremlin, where he was understood to have conferred with Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff. The Turkish Ambassador to Moscow, Haidar Aktay, was in conference with Mr. Molotoff Oct. 15.)

The Turkish radio warned the Axis powers that if they attempted a drive across the Dardanelles to Egypt and the Suez they would find Turkey a more difficult problem than the Netherlands, Belgium, or France.

The commentator recalled the resistance the Turks offered the British in the Dardanelles in the World War and added:

"There is no doubt our resistance this time will be even stronger. Just as we depend on our army, so our terrain also has a special advantage for us. Motorized troops can only move with difficulty here —and the Axis powers want a short war, not a long one."

The radio accused Germany and Italy of seeking to conquer Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Greece and said the Axis powers had warned Greece to reject Britain's guarantee of aid in certain conditions of attack or "she will be made to regret it."

Spain to Act?

ROME, Oct. 18 (AP)—The shakeup in the Spanish Government making pro-Axis Ramon Serrano Suñer Foreign Minister was regarded in foreign circles here today as a possible forerunner to Axis use of Spain as a springboard for an attack on the British stronghold of Gibraltar.

Italian quarters described the shakeup as "a prelude to decisive events through which Spain is to reach coveted goals."

They said those goals included acquisitin of Gibraltar and a wider portion of Morocco.

Since Señor Serrano Suñer's visit to Berlin and Rome, Spain has been regarded by Italians as virtually within the Axis but waiting until a propitious time to enter the war.

Whether closer "technical cooperation" with German and Italian armies would result from the governmental change at Madrid, as it did in Rumania, was a matter of speculation among observers here.

The semi-official Aroi Agency indicated that Bulgaria, like Rumania and Spain, would be brought completely under Axis influence—a step which often has preceded "military co-operation."

Strike in Hungary

BUDAPEST, Oct. 18 (AP)—Almost all the coal and iron miners in Hungary were reported on strike yesterday, demanding more money to meet the higher cost of living.

A Nazi member of Parliament said the strikers number 40,000. He said gendarmes had forbidden him to visit mines in his constituency.

[The German radio reported the Hungarian Government had ordered "military occupation" of the coal fields in four districts.]

Toronto Launches First Naval Ship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Toronto launched her first naval contribution in this war when the Nipigon was recently officially added to the Royal Canadian Navy as "Vessel No. 15, Nipigon."

A minesweeper of the type ready for either patrol or pursuit, this vessel, like all others launched at Canadian ports so far during the war, is an all-purpose ship, designed to meet the needs of Canada's naval men. Another ship of this type is soon to be launched here, the Nipigon being the only one of this kind completed on the lakes to date. Others have been, and are being built on the Pacific Coast.

The Nipigon flew two white ensigns, sign of her naval rank, and a Canadian blue ensign, to indicate that she is part of the Dominion's Navy.

Quest for Oil Keeps Balkans Astir

By a Staff Artist

European Affiliations and Alliances at Stake

Strategic importance of the Black Sea, now that Germans appear to be heading for that area through Rumania, is illustrated by the map. The sea is surrounded by important oil fields whose output the Reich is eager to obtain. The supplies are equally vital to Britain.

Control of Oil Involved in Black Sea Drive

Continued from Page 1

ships stationed at strategically important points. If so, the British must have fairly definite information that the remaining heavy German ships are out of action.

So long as Britain is negotiating with the Soviet, however, it would not appear to be a tactful procedure for the former to inject its ships into an area like the Black Sea, that Russia likes to consider its special province, without an understanding with Russia.

Russian Intentions Indefinite

Much depends upon the real relations that exist between Berlin and the Kremlin, which, so far, have been shrouded in mystery.

If, however, Turkey could be induced to permit the Allies access to the Black Sea, no opposition of moment would be encountered. The Russian Black Sea fleet consists of one 23,000-ton battle cruiser with 12-inch guns, that was completed in 1915, five small modern cruisers, three old cruisers, five old destroyers, and five modern submarines.

Of recent years, Turkey has made little pretense of maintaining a navy. Aside from four modern destroyers, and five fairly new submarines of assorted Dutch, Spanish and Italian construction, its navy consists of the Yavouz Sultan Aemlin, the former German battle cruiser Goeben, and two small antiquated cruisers.

Generally speaking the Black Sea is an area of paramount strategical importance, because control of this sea would permit the Allies to move their forces by water—a strategical advantage of the first order—and to tighten their blockade of Germany.

The key to the Black Sea is the 235-mile stretch of water comprising the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosporus, commonly referred to as the Straits.

Turks Rule the Straits

In 1936 the Conference of Montreux re-established Turkey's sovereignty over the Straits, with certain reservations which, under present conditions, are not worth the paper on which they were written, and it may be considered that the Straits have reverted to the prewar status of complete domination by Turkey.

The Black Sea with an area of about 170,000 square miles, is some 740 miles in length and about 385 miles in greatest width, and since ancient times has been utilized as an artery of trade between Asia and Europe.

There is very little tide, and owing to the vast quantity of fresh water poured into the Sea by numerous great rivers, its water is preceptibly less salty than is that of the Mediterranean.

Fogs are frequent except during the summer months, and in winter, there are dangerous storms. Ice is not troublesome except along the northern coast.

The Black Sea is singularly devoid of natural harbors, Sevastopol being the only one of any consequence. And the entire Anatolian coast has no anchorages in which vessels can be safe from bales.

To surmount this difficulty, numerous artificial harbors have been developed, among which are Batum, Novorossissk, and Odessa in Russia, Constanta in Rumania, and Varna in Bulgaria. All of these ports are protected by breakwaters.

Terminus of Trade Routes

Batum is, except for the mole behind which oil tankers load, a port in which vessels cannot comfortably remain with winds from northwest to east. It is the terminus of important trade routes to Georgia, Armenia, and Iran, and is within long range bombing flight from Syria.

An Allied attack on Batum by land would involve serious difficulties due to the mountainous nature of the terrain that would have to be traversed, and would involve passing through either Turkey or Iran if instituted from Syria.

Constanta has a small, highly developed harbor that is well protected by breakwaters. There are numerous quays served by railroad spurs, and large grain and oil storages.

Varna opens off of the bay of the same name, which is a spacious anchorage with good holding ground, but open to easterly winds. The harbor is well protected by breakwaters, but it is quite small. The quays have railroad service.

Both Constanta and Varna are ice-free ports, and have facilities for handling oil. They are connected by railroad with ports on the Danube and with Bucharest, which in turn has several alternative railroad routes leading to Germany.

The Danube River discharges into the Black Sea through numerous outlets in the Delta of Chilia, and the more southerly mouths at Sulina and St. George. All of the mouths are obstructed by bars of silt deposit. The sulina entrance is maintained at a depth of 22 feet, and is used by seagoing vessels.

Galatz Well Equipped

Galatz, 80 miles up river from Sulina, can be reached at almost any stage of the river by vessels drawing up to 19 feet, and has an improved water front that is equipped to handle any variety of cargo. There is railroad connection with Bucharest. The river at Galatz sometimes is closed by ice for short periods of time during exceptionally severe winters.

Odessa is the principal Russian port in the Black Sea, and serves the rich Ukraine area. Its breakwaters form a safe and commodious harbor, but the outer bay is subject to heavy squalls. Ice forms during cold weather, but the port is kept open by ice breakers. Except during the summer months, the port has a great deal of foggy weather.

The only ship repair facilities of any consequence in the Black Sea are located at Constantinople and Sevastopol. There is a 380-foot dry dock at Constantinople, and the navy yard at Sevastopol can dock vessels up to 760 feet in length. Both of these ports can undertake heavy repairs on ships, but at all the other ports only minor defects can be handled.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

'Barrage of Light' Antidazzled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 18 — German claims that British bomber pilots over Germany are particularly adversely affected by so-called super searchlights are discounted by experts here today.

It is pointed out that British machines can be fitted with "anti-dazzle" blinds, for use if necessary, permitting a pilot to fly on his instruments while proceeding to a target or striving to elude attention of the beam.

This presents a different picture from that contained in the German claims for their searchlight, which described the beam as so powerful that it blinds the enemy pilot, thereby making him fly directly into its rays and thus within easy range of antiaircraft guns.

The pilot's ability to elude the path of the beam depends on various factors, not the least of which is the combined skill of the searchlight crews.

With the aid of the sound detector apparatus that, synchronized with the searchlight, automatically points lenses in the right direction as the detector operators follow the readings of their sensitive instruments, the searchlights endeavor to present to the guns a visual target. The manner in which they keep such a target illuminated is by "passing on" the attacker from one group of searchlights to another.

Germans use searchlights in particularly large numbers and are reported by British pilots to maneuver them skillfully in an attempt to put up an impenetrable barrage of light.

Planes in Rumania

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 18 (AP)—German circles said that 150 Nazi bomber and fighter planes are in Rumania and 150 more are expected today, accompanied by 800 pilots, mechanics, ground crewmen and instructors.

Sixty additional trains on regular passenger runs have been suspended, making 120 discontinued. It was said they would not resume normal runs until Nov. 1 or later.

Seventy more Britons, including several newspaper men, were leaving and about 1,500 persons staged a demonstration of Axis sympathy before the Italian and German legations.

Meanwhile, under a new set of decrees, Rumania's entire industrial system is to be reorganized. All industries defined as "parasitic" will be closed immediately.

The only industries to be encouraged will be those making war supplies or using Rumanian raw materials. All factories which have been abandoned or closed in recent years will be expropriated by the State and turned over to war material production.

It was reported that German specialists and experts are arriving daily to assume direction of munitions and airplane factories.

The Rumanian and German General Staffs have decided to junk all guns, shells, and other war materials Rumania has purchased in recent years from Britain and France, it was asserted.

This discarded equipment will be shipped to Germany and melted down and Rumania in return will receive the latest type of German equipment.

Hand in glove with the industrial reorganization will go an extensive campaign to increase agricultural production and to send workers back to the farm.

Another decree set up a "fund for reconstruction of the Nation" into which will pour all the money obtained from the forced sale of certain property now held by Jews and also the wealth which is being confiscated from hundreds of former premiers and other officials of the regime of King Carol.

Other drastic moves by Premier Ion Antonescu and his ministers provide for a food control board and a marine ministry with sweeping control over all Rumanian shipping on the Danube and the Black Sea.

First Telescope Made Entirely in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—While there are many powerful telescopes in use in Mexico, not many have been made here; hence the news that J. R. Garcia of this city is about to finish work on an eight-inch telescope, which he has made entirely himself, is interesting, for his will be the largest telescope ever made entirely in Mexico. It is of the Newton-Cassegrainian type, and is equipped with a watch movement which will make it possible to focus the instrument on a heavenly body, and then follow it across the sky for 24 hours, by means of automatic adjustment. The telescope's lenses were ground by Señor Garcia, and all the machinery for its operation was made in his shops here on Morelos Street, under his personal direction.

Probably Señor Garcia will set up the telescope in a special cupola in his rose gardens not far from Villa de Santiago. However, he said he may sell it or present it to the University of Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

China's War Stream Open Again As Traffic Rolls Burma Road

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation, in a radiocast picked up here by NBC, said last night that the first contingent of 200 trucks over the Burma Road was reported to have arrived in Yunnantu (Kunming) the capital of Yunnan Province after an "uneventful" journey.

In Chungking, Francis Pan, Director-General of the Chinese National Transport Administration told the Associated Press that about 1,600 trucks would operate on the highway—all American-made save for 300 British lorries—with capacities ranging from 2½ to six tons a unit.

He added that Chinese authorities believed 15,000 tons could be carried monthly.

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 18 (AP)—With anti-aircraft guns reported poking skyward at many a vantage point on the road from British Burma and Mandalay, traffic was resumed today on that Chinese supply line.

Under the imminent threat of bombardment from close-at-hand Japanese air bases in French Indo-China, supplies for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's war machine began rolling in the early darkness today after a three-month closure in a British appeasement gesture toward Japan.

Observers believed that the immediate result of the reopening would be release of large stocks of arms and ammunition, now stored in western China, which had to be kept there for three months as a reserve against the possibility that the road would remain closed.

Now, with fresh stocks rolling in across the Chinese-Burmese border, depots in the border region may be emptied of the old stocks and these rushed into Central China for widespread Chinese counter-attacks on advanced Japanese positions.

Thus China was held likely to oppose a possible, new overland drive from Indo-China by the Japanese against Chungking and southwestern China, seat of Chiang's Government and center of his war-making strength.

Political Significance Paramount

The Chinese press and Government officials agreed, however, that the political significance of the British reopening overshadowed immediate material benefits.

For the Burma Road, aside from its actual function as the central section of a 2,000-mile trade route between the Burmese seaport of Rangoon and Southwest China, reaches in a figurative sense to London's Downing Street and the Tokyo Foreign Office.

Japan used the three-month closing, not to seek a settlement of the Chinese war as was the British expressed hope, but to gain air and troops bases in French Indo-China adjoining Generalissimo Chiang's southwest domain.

Japan threatened to close the road with bombs if it couldn't keep it closed with diplomacy.

Thus the Burma Road stands as the symbol of a contest of two empires, the fullgrown British and the growing Japanese.

Chinese rejoicing over the reopening was tempered by Hong Kong dispatches saying that that British Crown Colony on the South China coast would remain closed indefinitely to arms and munitions and petroleum and railway supply shipments to China.

Hong Kong Route Still Closed

[Hong Kong officials indicated there had been a misunderstanding which led to belief that restrictions against passage of petroleum and railway supplies, cut off last Jan. 1 were to be lifted with the Burma Road reopening. Restrictions were placed on arms and munitions through Hong Kong July 17 when the Burma Road was closed.

A Hong Kong communiqué said that "local restrictions not only on munitions but on other specified articles have not yet been removed and will not be until the result of diplomatic negotiations is known."

Protests against the possible reopening of the Hong Kong route—secondary to the Burma Road because of Japanese domination of the South China coast—had been filed by Japan with the British at both Tokyo and Hong Kong, the Japanese press hinting that any reopening would be met with counter measures.]

Foreign circles professed to foresee a possibility of Japanese blockade of Hong Kong if Britain defied the Japanese there.

Before the Hong Kong postponement became known officials of the Chungking Foreign Ministry declared that reopening of the Burma Road marked termination of British appeasement toward Japan and inaugurated a closer policy of Britain, the United States and China in Oriental affairs.

Japanese Leaving?

VICHY, France, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Vichy Government announced last night receipt of a report from Hanoi, French Indo-China, that 12,000 Japanese troops were being taken out of the country via Haiphong under terms of the French-Japanese agreement of Sept. 22, which limits Japanese forces in Indo-China to 6,000.

Domei, Japanese news agency, broadcast Oct. 16 that some 10,000 Japanese troops who fought their way into northern Indo-China would remain because of Chinese pressure on that border. Whether the French report supersedes this was not made clear.

Exit Appeasement

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP) — The British press hailed today the reopening of the Burma Road with the assertion that it marked the end of the appeasement policy.

"Not once has it (closing the road) appeased the international giants," said the Evening News.

"It has only whetted their appetite."

Dutch Indies Give 58 Planes

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook has thanked Prince Consort Bernhardt of The Netherlands for a check from The Netherlands East Indies for purchase of 40 Spitfire fighter planes and 18 bombers to be used by the Royal Air Force.

[The amount of the Indies contribution was not specified, but the cost of that number of planes would run into millions of dollars.

The British Broadcasting Corporation in a radiocast, heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System, said the gift planes "will go into battle proudly bearing the designations of Netherlands Possessions."]

Meanwhile, in some Netherlands sources in London it was said that The Netherlands had "no intention" of leasing naval bases in The Netherlands East Indies to the United States and that it had proclaimed a policy of strict neutrality in the Far East.

Frij Nederland, a newspaper published here under the sponsorship of the exiled Dutch Government, declared that German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was "striving to whip up Japanese feeling against us with the untrue assertion that Holland, under British influence, will be forced to allow naval bases in the Dutch East Indies to be leased to America."

"Holland does not see any necessity to do any such thing when she is neither being attacked or seriously threatened by anyone in the Dutch East Indies," the paper said.

Red Army Paper Reports R. A. F. Holding Its Own

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation, in a radiocast yesterday, said the newspaper Red Star, the Official organ of the Russian Army, had compared British and German air forces and decided air supremacy belongs to neither.

"British aviation is not crushed and is even steading its activity," the announcer declared the Red Star said.

"Despite successful experience in destroying grounded planes in France and Poland by surprise attacks, the Germans seem unable to repeat these successes in England, owing to lack of information about location of field airdromes and to excellent road systems, enabling the British to use camouflaged field airdromes and well-protected hangars.

"Therefore, in their most successful attacks the Germans have succeeded only in wiping out 43 British grounded planes in a day compared with 300 or 400 a day in France."

Red Star, according to the radiocast, estimated there are at least 100 aviation plants in Britain and calculated the Germans must drop 20,000 bombs on them to wipe out this industry.

"Actually, between Aug. 10 and Sept. 25," the paper was quoted, "the Germans dropped 23,000 tons of bombs over the whole of England, and, though serious damage was done, the British aviation industry on the whole is continuing its activities."

Belgians Jailed And Fined to Halt Sabotage Spread

BRUSSELS via Berlin, Oct. 18 (AP)—A fine of 3,000,000 francs (about $100,000), payable Nov. 1, has been levied by German authorities on the Dison District in Liége Province for alleged acts of sabotage, reportedly on the increase throughout Belgium with the return of many refugees from France. War prisoners in the Dison area who were released several weeks ago were ordered rearrested because five German military telephones were found cut.

Military cables also were reported damaged at Waterloo. The burgomaster there directed all men of the community between 18 and 35 years of age to maintain a night watch to prevent further damage.

At Florence and Philippeville in Namur Province near the French border 17 former Belgian war prisoners were placed under arrest after more than 40 had been picked up for questioning.

German authorities introduced more stringent measures to avert sabotage.

Hardware Groups Elect

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 18 (AP)—Glenn L. Jennings of Omaha, Neb., has been elected President of the National Wholesale Hardware Association to succeed Mark Lyons of Mobile, Ala. W. W. French of Birmingham, Ala., became First Vice-President. Richard Harte of Parkersburg, W. Va., was elected President of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, and P. E. Barth of New Haven, Conn., was chosen a Vice-President.

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R. A. F. Raids Found Doing Great Damage

By the Associated Press

While the first real fog of the season—so thick over the Channel that the sea was not visible from the Dover beach—canceled British bomber operations, and provided a respite from German air raiders who subjected London to its longest night assault, the British Air Ministry recapitulated on the success of its "master scheme of bombing Germany."

The Air Ministry news service said British bombs have "partially wrecked several war factories in Berlin, almost gutted the Berlin general post office and seriously affected rail and water transport as well as damaging great industrial plants over a wide area."

The information service said its statement was based on fresh information drawn from "reliable neutral sources."

At Hamburg, the news service said, "five ships are said to have been sunk in the harbors during one raid. At the time this news was gathered only seven out of the 75 cranes on the quay were working."

The news service added that "confirmation has been received of damage done to petrol and synthetic oil plants at Politz near Stettin."

At Bitterfeld large aluminum works "were closed for some weeks after a heavy raid," it said, and in the Rhineland, "the Westphalia Electric Works have been so badly damaged that it will be some time before they come into full operation again."

At Bremen the output of the Duetz Motor Car Factory "has been greatly reduced by bombs" and at Wismar "one hangar was completely gutted and all aircraft inside destroyed," the service reported.

Canals Damaged

On the Dortmund-Ems Canal, the news service reported, there are two fresh bomb craters on the east embankment while in the harbor, loading installations and barges moored nearby have "all been damaged."

On the Mitteland Canal traffic "was interrupted for five days after the destruction of two sluice gates," and on the Dortmund-Ems Canal "the east wall immediately north of the old aqueduct has been broken," said the service.

Among reports from neutral observers was one printed in the London Daily Express from Madrid, stating that between 40,000 and 50,000 casualties had been counted in Cherbourg, France, from British air raids.

The Ministry of Home Security at the same time announced today that during the month of September 6,954 civilians were killed and 10,615 seriously injured in air raids on the United Kingdom.

These reports were being read in London as damage from the longest night raid of the war was being surveyed.

German raiders, adopting the new technique of attacking in dozens of small groups of fighter-bombers, scattered bombs over wide areas on London's outskirts, but few fell in the capital.

Besides the London area, points hardest hit included the important shipping center of Liverpool and an unnamed town in the Midlands. The Government said generally casualties and damage were small.

The Press Association said the night attack on Liverpool and other Merseyside areas was "one of the most widespread" in some time, but added that "this aerial campaign misfired somewhat, damage and casualties being but slight." A hospital and a school were reported hit and one patient was reported killed at a sanatorium struck by a bomb.

Nazis Drop Leaflets

Leaflets dropped by German raiders during the attacks on the East Coast yesterday attempted to point out that British leaders were inciting the British people "to participate in a form of warfare in which women and children and ordinary civilians shall take the leading part."

The raiders came earlier in the night than previously and stayed overhead throughout, about eight operating at a time, in contrast to the former tactics of 100 or more planes in an opening rush, followed by small waves.

Germany's use of fast fighter-bombers, the Press Association said, "will have the effect of hurrying into action our latest types of planes."

"Now that their fast fighter-bombers are escaping the wounds our Spitfires and Hurricanes have inflicted on other types," it added, "the Air Ministry will have to consider whether the moment is opportune to introduce our new and tremendously fast fighters.

"As with the fighter forces, so with the bombers. To increase the weight of our offensive it is now time to send out new squadrons of our heavy bombers accumulated during recent months. These planes are very secret."

Meanwhile, as the London Times complained editorially of British communiqués on war damage which failed to contain names and locations, it was announced by the Ministry of Home Security that the precincts of Canterbury Cathedral and the Deanery were damaged by bombs yesterday during a German air raid.

The Times stated that "it can only cause unnecessary anxiety to use such phrases as 'a famous London square' or 'a well known public school in the home counties' in comments made or permitted on damage done by raids.

"Nor does it accord with the feelings of those who have suffered heavily on any one night to see in the morning communiqué the statement that raids have been 'on a somewhat smaller scale than those of the previous night.'

"These generalizations, however true they may be of events over the whole country, do more harm than good and are certainly unnecessary if they are intended as a reinforcement of public morale. That depends very largely on the scale and success of the various forms of our material defenses. . . ."

German Haven in England's Cotswold Hills

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Community of 250 Exiles From Half-Dozen Nationalities Dwells at Bruderhof

German Village in England Clings to Pastoral Pattern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Germans are now occupying a village in the heart of England.

They have been doing so since 1936; and that they should be allowed to remain in occupation now, when Britain and Germany are at war, is one more incidental detail in the evidence Britain is presenting that the preservation of freedom and forbearance is this country's greatest "peace aim."

Named Bruderhof on local maps, and described as the "Cotswold Peace Bruderhof" in Parliament, the village is a self-supporting, socio-religious community. Today, the strangeness of the community's eighteenth century way of living, which first attracted attention, has come to seem less remarkable than the anomaly that this village in England's Cotswold Hills is a characteristically German one.

It is an anomaly in the interests of international brotherhood that is only possible through the inborn strength of the democratic system.

Exiled From Germany

Because of their effort to practice the principles taught in the Sermon on the Mount the German founders of the Bruderhof movement were exiled from Germany at 48 hours' notice, as soon as Adolf Hitler came to power.

Granted asylum in Britain, after being driven from Lichtenstein to Austria, and from Austria to Switzerland, they quickly grew into a community of some 250 persons, that included "kindred spirits" of half-a-dozen nationalities, but when Great Britain's war with Germany broke out last year, the village's population was still 40 per cent German.

On a recent day when Nazi bombs were falling upon London and the East End sky was ruddy with fire, a telephone call was put through to the Home Office by a friend who inquired about their safety and to ask where they were interned.

"None of them are interned," was the answer.

Instead they were found still living at peace in their village, subjected only to benevolent yet thoroughly adequate surveillance, in which the harshest factor is merely a curfew that fits easily into the ancient pattern of their pastoral life.

Like the Distant Past

Coming suddenly upon the village, beyond the trees that screen it from the road and the outer world, it seemed once again, almost magically like a scene from the distant past.

Smoke curled into the blue autumn sky from chimneys of old cottages grouped around the village green.

Over a little hump-backed bridge a carter was driving a team of draft oxen.

Bearded men in a modified kind of "Pilgrim Father" costume of black homespun went about their business to the smithy, the printing press, the dairy, the workshops, and in the fields.

A child sat binding her hair with flowers. . . .

The women's costume—as colorful as the men's is sober—was typical of the German peasant woman; houses had been reconstructed in a German style of architecture; German was being spoken as freely as English.

Small wonder that when war came, all the circumstances of the community's origin in Germany, and of its immigration here, seemed, to its English neighbors in the Cotswold countryside, to suggest a Nazi "plant" of "fifth columnists."

Kindly Precautions Taken

"At first, as was almost to be expected, in the conditions, we were threatened several times by posses of countrymen—who sometimes brought guns to add point to their threats," a Bruderhof elder said, "but then questions were asked in the House, complete but kindly precautions were taken by the Government, and everything was all right again."

"Questions were asked in the House (the House of Commons) and everything was all right again": in those words there seems to lie testimony of a nation's moral power in which democracy may take pride and to which tyranny must one day pay heed.

The result—perhaps a symbolic result—has been that in the midst of war between Naziism and democracy, Englishmen are now enabling Germans to preserve in England a microcosm of Englishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Swiss, Swedes, Netherlanders, and Latvians which is already a working model of that peaceful international community of peoples for which Great Britain and democracy are fighting.

Mussolini Inspects Munitions Center

TERNI, Italy, Oct. 18 (AP)—Premier Mussolini yesterday inspected the great Terni Munitions Center.

Accompanied by Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, Undersecretary for War; Renato Ricci, Minister of Corporations, and Alessandro Pavolini, Minister of Popular Culture, he watched 6,000 workers turning out armor plate, cannons, rapid firing rifles, machineguns, and anti-tank machineguns.

The Premier appeared fascinated as experts set up a section of battleship armor and fired a cannon pointblank at it. He examined the dent and expressed pleasure at the armor's resistance.

British Food Aide Gets Chance to Face Charges

LONDON (AP) — Mr. Robert Boothby, Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Ministry, was suspended at his own request pending an official investigation of his activities in connection with payments made out of Czechoslovak assets in Britain.

A call of Prime Minister Winston Churchill for appointment of an investigating committee was approved by Commons. Parliamentary observers said the motion was made to give Mr. Boothby a chance to clear himself against a "whispering campaign" which charged that the Secretary had a financial interest in one large claim settled from Czechoslovak assets administered by a committee of which he was chairman.

11,000,000 Bells at Dawn

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau unwound a set of figures today which tend to show that one of America's principal form of indoor exercise is cranking an alarm clock. Electric alarm clocks manufactured in the United States made a production gain, reaching a total of 929,336 last year. However, the output on the hand models was 10,070,666.

British Office Moved to Wales

LONDON, Oct. 18 (AP)—A Government Department tonight announced removal of one of its sections from London.

The Board of Trade said its offices for the registration of business names had been moved to the Grand Hotel, Llandudno, Wales.

However, it was stated in parliamentary circles that in spite of recent heavy bombings the Government has no intention of leaving London.

Meanwhile a campaign to enlist the aid of Soviet Russian ships in removing British children to places of safety overseas was initiated today by Mr. R. W. Sorenson, Laborite Member of Parliament.

Mr. Sorenson announced that he would ask Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the House of Commons if the Government would invite Russia "to become officially associated" with Britain in the removal plan by furnishing ships.

Mr. Vernon Bartlett, News-Chronicle commentator and Member of Parliament, said in his column yesterday that "one of the stranger statements of the German Radio of the last few days is to the effect foreign Embassies and Legations have urged the British Government to move the Foreign Office from the 'London inferno.'"

"No such request as far as I can discover has been received from any diplomatic mission in this city," Mr. Bartlett added.

[The German Radio, in a broadcast heard by CBS in New York yesterday, said "differences of opinion arose" recently between Prime Minister Churchill, Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax and members of the diplomatic corps over transfer of the Government from London.

The German announcer said Lord Halifax and a majority of Ministers favored the move because they considered "constructive work in London impossible" but that Mr. Churchill "vigorously opposed this suggestion, fearing the reaction such a step would have on the already shattered morale of Great Britain."]

Will Stay in Berlin

BERLIN, Oct. 18 (AP)—A German spokesman declared last night that German children will not be removed from Berlin and other German cities to Rumania, as reported yesterday in Bucharest.

Detroit Reports Record Registration of Voters

DETROIT (AP) — An all-time high registration of 719,145 voters for the Nov. 5 election was reported for this City.

Oakley E. Distin, Chief Supervisor of Elections, said the heavy registration, which broke the previous record of 689,290 for the November, 1939, general election, was due to unusual interest in the Presidential race and the desire of many persons to establish their status as citizens.

Vatican Charges Nazi Cruelty In Alsace-Lorraine

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Vatican radio, in an English language radiocast for the United States, said today that Roman Catholics of Alsace-Lorraine "are being tried in the fire of cruel persecution."

"There are about 2,000,000 people in these two Provinces (formerly French, now occupied by Germany), and more than three fourths of them are Catholics," the radiocast said.

"Today they are under the heavy rule of the Nazis, who are using every means to indoctrinate them with the pernicious aberrations of their Party's philosophy of life."

The radiocast said State schools in Alsace and Lorraine "have been reorganized along the lines of these false, immoral principles and Catholic schools have been suppressed and thus hundreds of religious women have been barred from the field of education.

"Hitler youth organizations for boys and girls have been established everywhere, while many young boys and girls are being sent into Germany to be instructed and formed according to the Nazi ideology."

French Curbs on Jews Break Traditions

VICHY, France, Oct 18 (AP)—France followed the lead of Nazi Germany today, establishing strict anti-Jewish measures for the first time in French history.

Persons with three Jewish grandparents or with two Jewish grandparents and married to a Jew were excluded from all public administrations, from the press, the motion picture industry and radio, from holding an officer's rank in any branch of the armed forces, from working in the law courts in any other capacity than as a lawyer and from the colonial administration.

Unofficial estimates placed the number of Jewish citizens of France and the colonies at slightly more than 400,000. Estimates of the number of foreign Jews in France were slightly higher.

The only exceptions made to the rulings of the Pétain Government were for Jews who were decorated either in the wars of 1914 or 1939 or for Jews who "rendered distinguished services" in literary, artistic, or scientific work.

The Government also promulgated a decree giving local Prefects the right to confine any foreign Jew to concentration camps to be set up in each department or to fix the places of residence, similar to the Central European ghettos.

Harsh Action in Paris

More severe measures already have been taken in Paris by German authorities. The activities of Jews there have been strictly limited, even in commerce, and they are not permitted to pass from the unoccupied to the occupied zone.

The new French measures forbid Jews to head any company subsidized by or holding public funds.

The only other concessions to the Jews was permission to work in liberal professions. But recent governmental measures aimed at newly naturalized Jews forbade anyone working in the medical or legal professions if their parents were not French citizens.

The statutes give Jews who fall in the newly-established categories two months to leave their positions. Retirement pensions and compensation according to the length of service were granted.

A commission set up under the orders of the Minister of the Interior was charged with the organization and administration of prison camps for foreign Jews.

Blamed for Defeat

Action against the Jews was foreshadowed by a Government statement of policy last night which blamed them for contributing "in no small degree" to the Frencht defeat by Germany.

The statement, while promising to respect the persons and property of Jews, described the measures as "indispensable to security and not as "a mere question of vengeance."

Earlier in the month when the Vichy Government first was reported to have drawn up anti-Jewish legislation, the German Radio broadcast that about 700,000 Jews would be affected, and that 250,000 would "be sent back to their countries of origin."

Last night's statement of policy made it clear that the lot of persons of Jewish birth would be happier in the unoccupied zone of France than in the regions held by the German Army, where stringent regulations have been placed in effect.

In the occupied zone around Paris all Jews are required to register with police by the end of this month and thereafter all Jewish enterprises must make themselves known by displaying large signs in both French and German. These regulations, defining Jews as any person with more than two Jewish grandparents, also are in effect in the German-administered territories of Luxemburg and Alsace-Lorraine.

In the latter region, Jews reportedly were forbidden to own farms and had been warned to leave the cities. Jews who fled from German occupied French territory have been forbidden to return.

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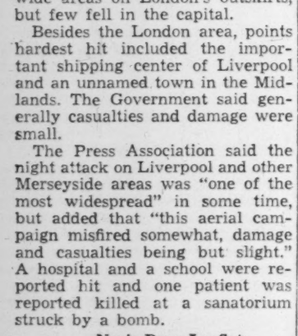
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Dewey and La Guardia, Stars Of Fusion, Split on Presidency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 18—The 1940 Presidential hustings today had seen the political paths of Mayor La Guardia and New York County Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey briefly cross each other in this State and city. These "stars" of the New York City Fusion Reform Government are now on opposite sides in the national canvass, as they have been in politics since the famous young racket-buster sought to make his District Attorneyship of New York County a springboard to the Nation's highest office.

Their Potash and Perlmutter act here last night, therefore, found the New York City Mayor vehemently in character on the virtues of the New Deal Administration, while Mr. Dewey, who is carrying the banner of Wendell L. Willkie for President, indicted it for errors and omission.

Speaking as head of the National Committee of Independents for Roosevelt, Mayor La Guardia was message-bearer to an overflow audience in Carnegie Library Hall that the President had "determined personally to correct misstatements in this campaign and give the true facts to the people" in apparent corroboration of the Democratic National Committee issuance of an intensive campaign schedule for the President as the canvass winds up.

Pleases the Mayor

The Mayor applauded the message with the words that thus, "in keeping with the dignity of the President of the United States" would answer be made to what he described as Mr. Willkie's "reckless, false and deliberate attacks on the integrity of our Government, the American Congress and the honor of the Congress and the Government.

The Carnegie Hall rally at which Gifford Pinchot, twice Governor of Pennsylvania, was another speaker, climaxed a day-long tour by Mayor La Guardia of the Monongahela Valley against the backdrop of the steel mills to inveigh against Mr. Willkie as the "built-up candidate of the utilities interests." In particular, the Mayor assailed the Willkie campaign assertion, likening social security payments under the New Deal to "a person paying premiums into a life insurance company that's becoming bankrupt—the premiums are paid, but the principal is never collected."

Calls Statement Typical

"This statement is typical of the disregard of truth and facts of a utility stock prospectus," the Mayor declared. "To say that the American people through their chosen representatives in Congress would deliberately and by affirmative action fail to provide the benefits of social security to those who pay the premium is not only untrue, contrary to the tradition of our people and our country and legally impossible, but it is low, contemptible and unpatriotic.

"Our country is the most solvent in the world. We will continue solvent. Our Government has never repudiated a legal or moral obligation. It is not necessary for me to assure you that this statement is absolutely unjustified and false."

Dewey Sees New Deal Shifts

Mr. Dewey, in the third of six major addresses he is making in Willkie support, told a Republican rally at Hunt Armory that the "indispensable" President and his advisers, "terrified" by the failure of New Deal defense policies, were engaged in a frantic about-face effort "to make up for seven years of lack of foresight and tragic blunders."

"Billions for boondoggling, but not for national defense," the prosecutor hammered. "That was the motto of the New Deal before the third term campaign came on, and that's why the third-term campaign must fail."

Recalling that a year ago President Roosevelt was still affirming that "our industrial plant is built," Mr. Dewey took an ironical glance at the Roosevelt "non-political" defense inspection trips as journeys in search of plants which have survived seven New Deal years and "which would provide a good background for newsreel pictures."

Seven Years of Blunders

"After seven years of blunders," he declared, "Mr. Roosevelt now has to ask Congress to appropriate $740,000,000 of the people's money to build those very plants he said we did not need. In the last three months the New Deal has made the most complete about-face in American political history."

Mr. Dewey likened the New Deal to the French Popular Front, charging the President with the philosophy that "a mere builder of industrial plants . . . is likely to be a danger as a help."

"You all know," he continued, "that we have practically no tanks, only enough to make one third-term campaign newsreel. We have few modern airplanes, a handful of modern rifles, not even adequate shelter for the men now enlisting in the Army. In this election you and I must face the responsibility for these tragic conditions.

"I leave it to you. Is there anything indispensable about this Administration? On such a record can anyone honestly claim that this Administration can safely be given four more years? Do we want 12 continuous years of failure?"

Lothian in Lisbon En Route to Report

LISBON, Portugal, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Marquis of Lothian, the British Ambassador to the United States, arrived here by Pan American clipper yesterday en route, he said, "to make a verbal report to my government."

He said he would return to Washington in four weeks.

Newspapermen asked him who he thought would be the next President of the United States.

"Once there was a British Ambassador in Washington who expressed an opinion on American elections," Lord Lothian replied. "He was back in London before the elections took place. I'd rather talk about something else."

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American Mirror: Most Typical Family

It's the Leathers, From a Ranch in the Texas Panhandle

The D. E. Leathers family, of Clarendon, Donley County, Texas, who were chosen by judges at the New York World's Fair as the most typical American family. From left to right, meet John, Margaret, Mom and Pop. They will be guests at the fair during its last few days.

Data of Willkie Answer Wallace On Capital Issues

ABOARD WILLKIE TRAIN IN MISSOURI, Oct. 18 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, taking issue with Henry A. Wallace, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, contended today that "under the New Deal, private capital has been scared out of productive enterprise."

In a speech prepared for a rally at Jefferson City, Mr. Willkie quoted Mr. Wallace as saying that such a situation would result if a Republican Administration cut down on Federal spending.

"Well, let's see how private capital has been flowing into new enterprise under the New Deal," said the Republican presidential candidate.

"The record shows that the volume of new productive capital issues for the construction or purchase of new plants and equipment floated by all American corporations from 1933 to 1939, inclusive, was less than the amount for the single year 1930.

"For the year 1939, new capital issues floated for the construction of new plants and equipment came to only $191,000,000, or less than one tenth of the corresponding figures for 1930."

Mr. Willkie declared Mr. Wallace tries to frighten the American people by telling them the Republican Party favors free enterprise.

"By inference, he says that the New Deal is against it," the Republican nominee said, adding that "we are perfectly willing to have the American people make their choice on that basis."

Quoting Mr. Wallace as having predicted a Republican victory would result in a depression, he said:

"That is like telling a man who is lying flat on his back that if he isn't careful, he may fall down."

Texas Panhandle Ranchers Chosen Most Typical Family of America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—The D. E. Leathers family, from the cattle country of the Texas Panhandle, has been named the nation's most typical American family by a board of judges at the New York World's Fair representing seven New York City newspapers. The family, which is one of 48 typical American families chosen in newspaper-sponsored contests in evey state in the Union, consists of Mr. and Mrs. Leathers, ranchers, and their children, John 19, and Margaret Jean, 16.

They have been invited to fly to the Fair on Oct. 22, with their traveling expenses paid by the Ford Motor Company. In addition, the Ford company will give them a 1941 super-deluxe fordor sedan automobile. They will live in a Federal Housing Administration house on the fairground until the big show closes on Oct. 27.

This will not be the Leatherses' fiirst visit to the Fair. They had an expense-free week on the fairground last May, when they were chosen the Typical American Family of West Texas in a contest conducted by the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

A trip to the White House to meet President Roosevelt is among many honors and awards awaiting the national winners. They will also visit Dearborn and Henry Ford's Greenfield Village as guests of the Ford Motor Company.

The Leatherses are champion stock farmers and own a 200-acre homestead at Clarendon, Donley County, a mile from where Mr. Leathers was born 39 years ago.

Willkie for More British Aid

Continued from Page 1

ity; a government that will get things done to make them strong; a government that can turn to any dictator and say: 'This is America. And it is all on hand.'"

Stress on Foreign Policy

It was in his St. Louis speech at the Municipal Arena last night climaxing a street parade which throughout its long and winding itinerary brought out crowds and cheers which made even crowd-seasoned correspondents raise their eyebrows, that Mr. Willkie developed his position, both critically and constructively, on foreign policy more concretely and more fully than heretofore. While the speech did not break a great deal of new ground, at least to those who have followed all of his addresses, it tied into one closely reasoned argument his deep criticism of the foreign policy shortcomings of the New Deal and his proposals for remedying them.

Frankly avowing his agreement with many basic international objectives of the Roosevelt Administration, Mr. Willkie nevertheless puts a wide chasm between the New Deal and himself when he comes to discuss performance in contrast to promise in the field of foreign affairs.

Soberly, unreservedly, Mr. Willkie levels this fundamental accusation:

"I do not believe that the New Deal has contributed to peace. I believe it has contributed to war. And I believe that it has done so because of a fundamental misunderstanding—a fundamental failure to understand the role that America must play among the nations of the earth."

Churchill's Views Back His

Mr. Willkie again quotes from Winston Churchill with both former and new references to his public writings and shows that the judgments of the British Prime Minister, in appraising whether the New Deal helped or hurt the cause of the democracies in Europe, correspond with his own. He shows that Mr. Churchill's writings support his conclusions on these points:

1—That the United States can aid the European democracies best by regaining and maintaining its normal prosperity.

2—That the New Deal waged so ruthless a war on private enterprise that the United States led the world back into the trough of depression.

3—That in peacetime as well as war the United States could and can check the war preparations of the aggressors by its economic and financial policies.

It is for these reasons that the Republican nominee holds that the New Deal's conduct of foreign policy has contributed to the war. He puts it in these words:

"The role of the United States is to create purchasing power and to raise the standard of living, first for ourselves, and as a result for others.

"That is the aim. When we fail in that aim we weaken the democratic world. During the last several years we have failed utterly to achieve that aim. And we have seen a great part of the democratic world collapse."

Where New Deal Failed

And why is this? Mr. Willkie asked. And his answer is:

"It is because, for the past five years, this administration, which knew, which could not help knowing, what was happening in the world, failed—utterly and completely failed—to grasp the real function of America in a war-torn world.

"This administration failed to see—failed most tragically to see—that the key to a war, as well as the key to peace, is American production.

"And worse—much worse—our entire industrial system is demoralized. We do not start this huge task from a normal level. We start it from a depression level.

"Are you confident that it will never send our boys over there in a desperate and futile effort to cover its own production failure"?

Mr. Willkie is showing a new alertness in the timing of his statements on foreign policy. His increasing emphasis on foreign policy and his statement yesterday calling attention to newspaper stories that further aid to Britain appears to be temporarily held up awaiting the President's approval both serve to give the initiative to the Republican leader. Thus his statement urging faster and fuller aid to Britain places him in advance of any new action by the Government and tends to decrease any political advantage Mr. Roosevelt might gain in timing such action for near the election.

Four months ago Mr. Willkie delivered one of his few major pre-convention speeches in St. Louis. Then he was considerably less than the "forgotten man" of the Republican Party. He doesn't look so forgotten today.

What Voters Face

After concluding his St. Louis text, Mr. Willkie added extemporaneously that the people "face the most intrenched government in all the history of the United States" in the coming election.

The Administration has "millions of employees, millions on the relief rolls and the greatest propaganda machinery in the history of the world," he claimed.

"It expects to use them all to win this election."

The crowd cheered when he said: "You must fight, you must win. The only way you can win is by not waiting for somebody to come around and organize you.

"Of course it is difficult. People say to me, 'Can you take it?' I can take it forever. I feel this all so deeply and so greatly that there is no personal sacrifice that I wouldn't make to prevail in this struggle for this way of life.

"Do not be afraid. Be soldiers unafraid in the fight for justice. America would not be the land of the free if it were not also the home of the brave."

McNary Warns Against 'Township Tammanys'

SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. 18 (AP)—Senator Charles L. McNary charged today that "zealous third-term partisans had attempted to shake down township (Agricultural Adjustment Administration) committees" and exclaimed, "The prospect . . . of rural Tammany-type organizations . . . is frightening."

Saying the New Deal was silent both on "vanishing world markets" for the nation's agricultural products and "the widespread attempt to use the farm program machinery for campaign ends," the Republican Vice-Presidential nominee asserted in a prepared political speech:

"Everywhere else you hear that partisan interests are seeking to prostitute the Agriculture Adjustment Act and soil conservation setups.

"I understand that in Missouri flagrant examples have come to light. That is one of the dangers of regimentation; one reason why Americans instinctively fight shy of ceding power to a government. You create a bureaucracy and the party in power is sorely tempted to use it for its own perpetuation.

"Here you have a Department of Agriculture enormously expanded to administer the ordinary affairs of six and a half million farm families. The Department's pay roll numbers 122,000 employees. It reaches into every township. . . .

"Mr. Roosevelt, defying tradition, is a candidate for a third term. Such a candidacy bespeaks a certain cynicism. He depends upon the loyal support of big city political machines—the Tammanys of New York, Chicago, Jersey City, Memphis and other cities in which the behavior of the leaders has not been so adequately publicized.

"Suppose he were to add to that a Tammany-type organization existing on patronage and able to threaten retaliation in each township?

"The combination of city and rural machines might easily re-elect Mr. Roosevelt, not once more, but as long as he held the power of the purse and his ambition and vigor held out.

"The prospect is frightening.

"I am sure that if Mr. Wallace knew that zealous third-term partisans had attempted to shake down township committees, he would be the first to denounce them. . . . We want no township Tammanys."

The Oregon Senator said his Democratic rival, Henry A. Wallace, in telling farmers how much Federal money they had received from his AAA program had omitted telling them of what they had been deprived.

"He neglects to remind the wheat, pork and cotton producer of his vanishing world markets. He ignores farm prices, which remain in substantially the same range as in 1933. He says nothing about the mountainous surpluses piled in warehouses from coast to coast. . . .

"Fundamentally, the New Deal—and its philosophers—believed that the American economy, the American system, was running down. . . . They honestly thought that there were no more undeveloped markets at home or abroad. . . .

"We dispute that. The crusade to restore America to its pioneering vitality, so ably led by Wendell Willkie, insists that our future lies ahead. . . .

"We demand the restoration of the American farmer to his once proud estate as an independent producer, dealing directly with his markets; exercising his own judgment about when and how much to plant, about when and how to sell."

Defense Materials Tied Up by Dispute

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19 (AP)—Scheduled sailing of the liner President Taft with defense materials for Hawaii was cancelled yesterday by a labor dispute which prevented loading of her cargo.

Officials of the American Presidents Line said she could not sail for at least 24 hours after the dispute was settled because it would take that long to complete loading.

The operators and waterfront employers began court action yesterday in efforts to break the tieup. They obtained a temporary restraining order against picketing by the Congress of Industrial Organizations Ship Scalers' and Painters Union, which issued a statement denouncing the employers' action but failing to state whether pickets would return.

Beat Draft in 1917, Helps Run It in 1940

By the Associated Press

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 18

Leonard Dow made a long-delayed contact with United States draft machinery on Oct. 15.

Twenty-three years ago, Volunteer Dow received in France a letter forwarded from the Knoxville Draft Board warning that a squad would be sent after him if he didn't report promptly to Nashville.

Now Chief Registrar for Selective Service here, Mr. Dow chuckled as he recalled sitting in the mud of a trench to write a reply.

"I told them I'd be only too glad to report to Nashville or anywhere else in the U. S. A.," he said, "and please to send the squad for me promptly."

New Deal Has Aided Trade, Wallace Says

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace today countered Republican assertions that the New Deal discouraged business by contending enterprise had grown steadily stronger under the Administration of President Roosevelt.

The Democratic Vice Presidential nominee said the New Deal's "long task of protecting legitimate capitalist industry against monopolies and rackets was not finished."

"It never will be finished," he said, "while this is a free country with free enterprises to serve as victims for smart men. But we are making progress and we intend to extend the protection of business from illegitimate raids as rapidly as public support can be mustered for the work."

Mr. Wallace told a breakfast rally of party workers that under Republican rule in 1932, "the number of new enterprises starting up was less than the number closing down by 116,000."

In 1933, he said, the growth of new business "went above zero to 13,000 and since has gone up to as high as 49,000."

"Enterprise was discouraged to the point of complete panic under Republican Administration," he declared, "and has steadily grown stronger under the Administration of Mr. Roosevelt."

Mr. Wallace told reporters that President Roosevelt's announced program of political speeches was "very splendid."

"The Cleveland speech (Nov. 2) ought to be one of the greatest political speeches in history," he observed.

Asserting that "agents of the dictators" were working for the defeat of President Roosevelt by spreading confusion "to weaken our will to prepare and to resist," Mr. Wallace said last night in Parkersburg, W. Va.

"Even if we should be able to defend ourselves against military invasion, the dictators would seize their chance to move in on us if they were to see us lying helpless and panic-stricken as we were in the 1932 period."

"I hope we shall not be taken in as the people of so many free nations in Europe were taken in and as, unfortunately, our hero (Col. Charles A.) Lindbergh was taken in," he added.

He declared the country could not afford the risk of allowing "the financial manipulators, the holding company men, and the stock speculators to give us another ride ending in national collapse."

WPA Chief Terms Rolls Low In Relation to Unemployed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—Denying charges of pre-election relief-roll padding, Howard O. Hunter, Acting Work Projects Administration Commissioner, today told the Senate Campaign Investigating Committee that WPA employment this fall is "lower in relation to the total number of unemployed than at any comparable period since the beginning of the program."

Increases in WPA enrollment within the last month Mr. Hunter described as in keeping with a seasonal trend registered in every one of the five years of WPA's existence.

Pointing out that 53 per cent of the total October increase has been authorized in 12 Southern States, he told the committee, "I think it would be difficult to make a case of political expediency out of that."

Further canvassing possible relationship between WPA increases and Democratic tight-spots, he promised: "There will be no WPA employment increase in October in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. We have authorized a small increase of 3,000 in the State of Michigan, principally because of continued unemployment in the upper peninsula. We have authorized an increase of about 6,000 in the State of Illinois because of agricultural unemployment conditions in that State."

Below Last Spring

The WPA chief went on to explain that even in those States where the unemployment quota has been increased for October, the number of persons at work on the WPA will be far below the level of employment last spring. WPA employment in Illinois, he reported, will be 64,000 less than in March; in Ohio, 44,000 less; in Indiana, 21,000; in Michigan, 20,000 less and in Massachusetts, 28,000 less.

For the country as a whole, Mr. Hunter said, October employment will be about 500,000 less than in March, 1940, and nearly 100,000 less than in October, 1939, a non-election year.

The WPA was described as keeping a sharp eye for ways to dovetail its program with defense employment. It is partly because the South probably will not get a substantial share of immediate national defense contracts that WPA quotas there have been enlarged, Mr. Hunter explained. Floods, decline in agricultural employment, and failure to share in the general business improvement were other reasons for the increases in that section, he added.

Ratio Under Average

Using employment estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board, Mr. Hunter reported that on the average the number of unemployed workers on WPA projects has been equal to about 28 per cent of the total number of unemployed in the nation. During the past summer this ratio, he said, has been less than 22 per cent. With the fall increase, to provide for a total enrollment of not more than 1,800,000, the proportion of unemployed workers provided for by the WPA will still be under 25 per cent, he estimated.

Despite the national defense activity, unemployment is still only about 15 per cent below the March, 1940 level, whereas WPA employment in the same period has been reduced 26 per cent.

Fall WPA increases, Mr. Hunter reminded the Committee, are in line with a schedule of need furnished the House Appropriations Committee last spring by the late Col. F. C. Harrington.

Library of Congress Gets Copy Of Anthem's First Printed Form

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Library of Congress announced yesterday that it had just acquired a real patriotic rarity—a copy of the first published version of America's national anthem—"The Star Spangled Banner."

The small broadside, or handbill, 8 by 6½ inches and containing the full text of the song together with a short account of how it came to be written, is one of only two known to exist.

The Library obtained it from Jesse L. Cassard, of Baltimore, who found it in an old scrapbook in his attic. The only other known copy is in the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore.

The first printing of Francis Scott Key's famous poem happened to be a broadside because at the time of its production in 1814 all newspapers in Baltimore had suspended publication while every able-bodied man in the city shouldered a gun against the British.

The Library of Congress now has virtually a complete collection of early editions of "The Star Spangled Banner," including the first printing with music, engraved by Thomas Carr of Baltimore. About the only thing it lacks is the first full manuscript draft, of which the Walters Art Gallery also is the proud possessor.

"The exact circumstances under which the first broadsjde came to be printed and distributed may never be known," says F. A. Blossom, publications officer of the Library of Congress, "but the general sequence of events surrounding the genesis and first publication has been put together by various writers.

"A preliminary sketch of the song, with some of the lines left blank, was jotted on the back of an old envelope during the day of Sept. 14, as Key waited on the cartel ship for the guards to be removed, so that the vessel could return to Baltimore. In a tavern that evening Key completed the stanzas and wrote out the first full draft.

"The next morning Key took his poem to Judge Nicholson, of Baltimore, whose wife was Mrs. Key's sister; the judge was very pleased with it and according to some accounts took it at once to the office of the Baltimore American and Commercial Daily Advertiser for publication. Other accounts suggest that a few days intervened.

"In any case, the poem was issued as a broadside shortly after the battle. Since every able-bodied man in Baltimore was carrying a gun or otherwise helping in the defense of the city, all the local newspapers suspended publication from the 10th to the 20th of September. Samuel Sands, a fourteen-year-old apprentice, was the only employee left in the shop of the American. Years later he told the story of how he set type on the first printing of our national anthem."

Gift of Roses Aids Red Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A practical interpretation of American-Canadian friendship and a generous donation to the Canadian Red Cross was recorded here recently.

An American grower in Rochester, N. Y., offered 25,000 roses to the Canadian Red Cross, which does not sell anything, and turned them over to the Junior Winodausis Club of this city. Space was arranged for in department and grocery stores, and 60 members on duty two days disposed of the flowers and collected $1,600. Express charges were paid by the donor, who, also, finding he was unable to ship as many as he promised, bought 200 dozen roses to make up the deficiency.

Michigan Refutes Students' Charges

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 18 (AP)—Dr. Alexander G. Ruthven, President of the University of Michigan, recently termed "deliberate misrepresentations" statements that because of their political views nine students were notified last June they could not be readmitted to the university.

Eight men students and one coed were refused admission. Dr. Ruthven, in a prepared statement authorized by the Board of Regents, referred to "those few students in most institutions of higher education who interpret their civil rights to include license to do anything they want to do on the plea that they are 'liberals.'"

"The decision of university authorities," the president stated, "that these students were not good university citizens was in every case based upon activities which were deemed disruptive of good order in the university. No inquiry was made as to membership in organizations, or as to political, social or economic beliefs."

Mail Flights Urged For Newest Pilots

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18 (AP)—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker suggested that graduates of the Government's civil pilot training program be given "a plane and a parachute" and told to fly first class mail from every town of 2,000 or more to main trunk routes of major airlines.

This, he told the National Association of State Aviation Officials' convention, would give the fliers needed further training and would "increase operations of major airlines just about 30 times."

Captain Rickenbacker, America's leading World War ace, now an airline executive, described graduates of primary flight training as "the merest toddlers when their flying skill is stacked up against that needed to operate a 400-mile-an-hour pursuit ship or a four-engined bomber."

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Willkie in Missouri: Text of St. Louis Speech

By the Associated Press

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18—The prepared text of the speech made here last night by Wendell L. Willkie was as follows:

I am delighted to be here in St. Louis. I have very pleasant recollections of my visit here some weeks prior to the Republican convention.

Tonight I want to take this opportunity to tell you about one of my deepest convictions.

It is of course true that people who live on the sea coasts of America—on the Atlantic and on the Pacific—are closer to the problem of foreign affairs than those who live in the interior.

But I am sure the people who live on the sea coasts will agree that a foreign policy for the United States cannot be a true policy, it cannot be a realistic policy unless it gives full expression to the ideals and hopes of this great American interior.

Here in the valley of the Mississippi we can look outward in our mind's eye, across the Alleghenies to the Atlantic, and across the Rockies to the Pacific. We can see in giant perspective the position of America on the earth.

Fallen Nations

We can see in Europe the advance of bloody armies across nations that were once numbered in our democratic world. We have seen those armies advance across fields where some of our boys lie buried.

And when we turn in the other direction and look out across the Pacific we find that the same insatiate and aggressive dictator who has made a shambles of Europe, has now joined in alliance with Japan—an alliance that seems to be aimed at the United States.

We may perhaps take comfort in the fact that Japan is very far away. We may perhaps also take comfort in the recent intimation by the Japanese Foreign Minister that the new alliance is not really aimed at us. We deeply hope that he is right.

Nevertheless, in the light of the record, we must view that alliance with profound misgivings. We cannot afford to assume that it is meaningless. We must be our our guard.

Now, my fellow Americans, this situation has been brewing for a number of years—since the World War, and even before that. But tonight I want to confine our discussions to the last four or five years.

Administration's Part

In those four or five years the Administration in Washington has been active in foreign affairs. It has been active, so it tells us, in promoting the cause of peace. And it has been extremely successful in persuading the American people of the wisdom of its foreign policy.

There are some persons in America today who admit frankly that this Administration has failed in its most elementary duties at home. They admit frankly that the New Deal has demoralized American industry, created widespread unemployment and brought America to the verge of bankruptcy.

And yet these same persons tell us that this Administration has been so wise and so effective in its foreign policy that it ought to be re-elected for a third term.

I am in agreement with many of the basic international objectives of this Administration at the present time. I shall return to some of those objectives in a moment, to define them.

Unwise Foreign Policy

But I wish to make it plain tonight that I do not think the New Deal has been either wise or effective in foreign affairs. I do not believe that it has contributed to peace. I believe it has contributed to war. And I believe it has done so because of a fundamental misunderstanding—a fundamental failure to understand the role that America must play among the nations of the earth.

In order to define what I believe to be the proper role of America, the proper function of America, I am going to quote some passages at considerable length. They were written about America by a European statesman—the most courageous, and I believe the most far-sighted statesman in the world today. I am referring to Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

The first passage was written in December, 1937. I have read it before in this campaign. I want to read parts of it again because it defines, better than any words I know, America's role in world events.

Churchill Statement

"There is one way above all others," said Mr. Churchill, "in which the United States can aid the European democracies. Let her regain and maintain her normal prosperity."

"A prosperous United States," he says, "exerts an immense beneficent force upon world affairs. A United States thrown into financial and economic collapse spreads evil far and wide, and weakens France and England just at the time when they have most needed to be strong.

"The Washington administration"—I am still quoting Winston Churchill—"has waged so ruthless a war on private enterprise that the United States . . . is actually . . . leading the world back into the trough of depression. . . . The effect has been to range the Executive of the United States against all the great wealth producing agencies of the capitalist system. . . ."

Now mark this next passage well. This is what Winston Churchill said just after the New Deal had wrecked the recovery that had started here in America in 1937.

"Even in time of peace," he said, "even in time of peace the economic and financial policy of the United States may exercise an appreciable check upon the war preparations of potential aggressors."

Emphasizes Opinion

I want to repeat that—"Even in time of peace, the economic and financial policy of the United States may exercise an appreciable check upon the war preparations of potential aggressors."

In that most critical year of 1937, the United States might have exercised "an appreciable check" upon the rise of Hitler. That is what Winston Churchill said.

But what did this Administration do? Let us listen to Mr. Churchill, writing a year later, in 1938.

"Economic and financial disorder in the United States," Mr. Churchill wrote in 1938, "not only depresses all sister countries, but weakens them in those very forces which might either mitigate the hatreds of races or provide the means to resist tyranny. The first service which the United States can render to world causes is to be prosperous and well armed.

"The warfare between big business and the Administration continues at a grievous pitch. These great forces do not seem to realize how much they are dependent upon one another. The President continues blithely now to disturb, now to console, business and high finance. He blows hot, he blows cold, and confidence does not return. Immense use is made of the national borrowing power for relieving unemployment which would largely cure itself, if even for a single year the normal conditions of confidence were restored."

Not Own Views

This is Winston Churchill talking, not Wendell Willkie.

"Party politics," he goes on, "invade every aspect of economic life. The authority and prestige which spring from the great armament of a free people" may be "undermined by financial and political disorders.

"But we must hope that other counsels will prevail."

That was what America looked like in 1938 to a statesman beyond our shores. It is not the carefully decorated picture of American foreign policy that the New Deal has drawn for the American people. It is a forthright picture drawn by the man on whom has fallen the terrible task of defending the democratic world.

Now I know that there are many who believe that the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are so broad that we in America need not worry concerning what happens on the other side of them.

These oceans are indeed broad. We can say with the utmost confidence, standing here in the center of America: We do not again. We cannot and we must again. We cannot and e must not undertake to maintain by arms the peace of Europe.

But, my fellow-Americans, those broad oceans are not supposed to be barriers. They ought to be broad blue highways of commerce and trade.

Demands of Trade

When trade travels across the oceans and the frontiers a new demand is set up—directly and indirectly—for the products you manufacture here in St. Louis, and the crops you grow here in Missouri. That demand, in turn, is created by the purchases of American industry—by the buying of tin and rubber and nickel and other commodities that our industries need.

The role of the United States among the nations is not the settlement of boundary disputes or racial disputes. It is not the maintenance of a balance of power in Europe. The role of the United States—the peacetime role—is something far more congenial to our people. It is to create purchasing power and to raise the standard of living, first for ourselves and, as a result, for others.

That is the aim. When we fail in that aim we weaken the democratic world. During the past several years, since Winston Churchill penned those penetrating words, we have failed utterly to achieve that aim. And we have seen a great part of the democratic world collapse.

But, you say, all that is water over the dam. We may perhaps look forward to some future time, under some future administration, when America may have a chance to play that peacetime role. Today the world is at war. The New Deal—so they say—is necessary to the fulfillment of the war-time, not the peace-time, role of the United States.

What Is New Deal Role?

But I ask you: What role is this? What is this role to which the New Deal is so indispensable?

Again we are speaking here in the middle of this continent. And as we look out across those oceans what do we find standing between us and the decline of our kind of trade and commerce?

What do we find standing between our free enterprise and the totalitarian method of production by slavery?

What do we find standing between our free institutions, which we cherish, and the barbaric philosophy of slavery to the State?

We find Great Britain. We find the heroic British people.

We find those people across the Atlantic. We find them to the north of us in Canada. We find them more remotely, and in smaller numbers, across the Pacific in Australia and in New Zealand.

As we stand here looking out to the East and to the West we find the British people living on the rim of our freedom.

So I ask again: What is the role that we should play? What is this role to which the New Deal says it is so indispensable?

Is it that we should send an expeditionary force over there? Is it that we should join in a foreign war again? Is that the reason for the provocative statements, the gratuitous insults, the whispers, the rumors that keep coming out of Washington?

No Expeditionary Force

I ask the question frankly. I ask it in dead earnest. Because you and I know that we cannot play that role. We cannot send an expeditionary force out to that rim. We have no such force. And even if we had the force it would do no good. It isn't what those people need. It isn't what they have asked for.

The reinforcement of that rim of freedom can be accomplished in one way, and only one way. It can be accomplished only by production.

Production Necessary

We must produce more and more and more. We must produce airplanes. We must produce hundreds of other things. That is our role. That is the role that we must play to reinforce the rim.

But when we have reached the resolution we uncover a terrible fact. It is a terrible fact. We have not got those things to send to Britain. We haven't even got them ourselves.

And here is another terrible fact. Here is the worst fact of all. We are not even making these things. We are not making them in any quantity. We are not helping the way we ought to help, the way we must help if we are not to be left utterly alone in this bloody and barbarous world.

And why is this? Why are we so incapable of doing the very thing we kpow we ought to do?

It is because, for the past five years this Administration, which knew, which could not help knowing, what was happening in the world, failed—utterly and completely failed—to grasp the real function of America in a war-torn world.

This Administration failed to see—failed most tragically to see—that the key to war, as well as the key to peace, is American production.

Administration Aware

I have shown on many occasions that this administration has been aware of the need for adequate defense for nearly five years. It said so in January, 1936.

But what was done about it? Our agencies of production were abused, attacked, smothered under a wave of political propaganda. Our Navy was not built up. Our Army was not modernized. Our arsenals were allowed to sink into decrepitude. Our aircraft industry was not encouraged—we have today only a few hundred modern military planes.

As a result we haven't even the capacity to make these things.

And as a further result everything we send to Britain is a sacrifice to our own defense. We must make the awful choice as to whether to supply Britain first or ourselves first. We cannot supply either one adequately, much less both.

I have said before that I favor aiding Britain at some sacrifice to our own defense program. But I want to point out here, that it is a sacrifice, and that it is the New Deal's fault.

And worse—much worse—our entire industrial system is demoralized. The expansion of our capacity will be even slower than it would have been had we been producing on a normal peacetime basis. We do not start this huge task from a normal level. We start it from a depression level.

Therefore, my fellow Americans, I put this proposition to you very seriously.

Industry Harmed

Here is an Administration which has maintained itself in power chiefly by attacking American industry.

Here is an Administration which does not understand industry—which does not understand, which has never studied, the most elementary principles of production.

Here is an Administration which from 1933 through 1937, failed to understand the relationship of America to a world at peace; and from 1937 onward has failed to grasp the relationship of America to a world at war.

Here is an Administration which even now—even now—refuses to give adequate powers to men who understand production; which insists upon clearing the entire defense program over the desk of a single man who is running for a third term.

Do you seriously believe that this administration is capable of meeting this crisis, which it has so largely brought upon itslef?

Do you seriously believe that it is capable of reinforcing the rim of freedom quickly and effectively?

Do you seriously believe that it can supply America with the indispensable weapons of defense and at the same time supply Britain?

Are you confident that it will never send our boys over there, in a desperate and futile effort to cover up its own productive failure?

In the history of the world there has never been such a huge production job as that which lies ahead of us. It surpasses what was attempted in the World War.

And I can also truthfully say that no Administration in the history of America has ever understood less about the problems and necessities of production.

Not Fooled By Scenery

Let us not be fooled by scenery. Let us not be fooled by poses and attitudes and clever words.

America has contributed to make the crisis in the world today. And the men responsible for this fact are the men of the third-term party, who are now seeking re-election on the international issue.

I am speaking not only to you people of Missouri. I am speaking to millions, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, from Canada to Mexico. I plead with all of you. Let us see America as it really is.

In peacetime America must conduct herself with a consciousness that she is a great economic force. If her actions are irresponsible, they are capable of disrupting the world.

Our role in peacetime is to produce, to raise the purchasing power, to lift the standard of living, not only of ourselves but of other peoples who want to share in our way of doing things.

And our role in wartime is the same. It is still production—production to reinforce the rim of freedom far out beyond our shores.

The failure of America to produce, whether in peace or war, makes havoc of the democratic world.

Cites Consequences

Let us be very clear. Now of all times let us see ourselves as we really are. What happens when we fail in this twofold responsibility? What happens when America fails to produce?

Why, war happens. Yes, when our instruments and agencies of production fail, war threatens even us. Alliances are made against us. Threats are flung at us. Our interests are violated. Our neighbors to the South are invaded by the emissaries of dictators to wean them away from us.

War is not the road to peace. Appeasement is not the road to peace. Production is the road to peace—and the only road to peace.

Today the emergency is increased by our own dire need for a defense system. Until we can show power with our air force, our Navy, and our Army, and until we have mobilized industry to supply them, no foreign policy that we may devise can be effective.

The primary objects of our system of defense should be to defend ourselves, and to support our neighbor Canada to the north, and other neighbors to the south. When we make that defense system strong—and only when we make it strong—we can realistically hope for peace in this hemisphere.

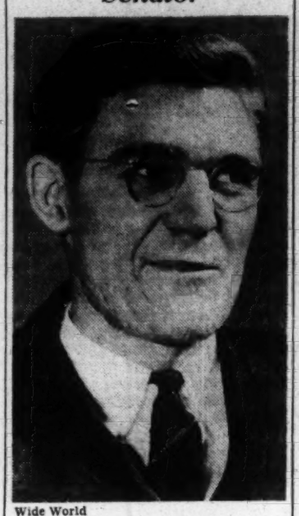
More than ever before in history the American people now hold the fate of other nations in their hands. More than ever before in history it is for them to mold the shape of things to come. This shape, this unknown shape, will be born on a single day: on that day next month when the people choose their government for the next four years.

On that day let them not choose a government for which peace is just a word; a government of attitudes and poses, a government whose promises still are, and will remain, on order.

Let them choose rather a government that will make peace a reality; a government that will get things done to make them strong; a government that can turn to any dictator and say:

"This is America. And it is all on hand."

Senator



Wide World

Joseph H. Ball

Who, almost overnight, has found his career changed from that of a political writer on the St. Paul Dispatch and the St. Paul Pioneer Press to a member of the United States Senate.

Mr. Ball has been appointed to the Senate by Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota to succeed the late Senator Ernest Lundeen. Mr. Ball is a Republican.

Down the Middle of the Road: Editorial Page

Hitch-Hiker Gets His Willkie Wish

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 18 (AP)—G. R. Werner, Kensington, Kan., farmer who hitchhiked here to shake the hand of Wendell L. Willkie, had his wish fulfilled last night.

The Republican presidential nominee, informed that the white-bearded man traveled 500 miles to meet him, asked an introduction and Mr. Werner was brought to Mr. Willkie's press conference.

Mr. Werner, carrying a brief case and a Bible, set out from his home last Monday and arrived in St. Louis the following night.

Festival Concerts For Williamsburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Kenneth Chorley, President of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., announced that the fifth series of festival concerts in the ballroom of the restored Governor's Palace, featuring eighteenth-century music, will be given on the evenings of Nov. 14 to 16 and Nov. 21 to 23, inclusive.

The concerts will be under the direction of Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichordist and well-known authority on seventeenth and eighteenth-century music. He will be assisted by Mrs. Ada MacLeish, wife of Archibald MacLeish, Washington, soprano; Miss Orrea Pernell, violin, New York; Mrs. Lois Porter, violin, Boston; Aaron Bodenhorn, violoncello, New York, and Mrs. Walter Bruce Howe, Miss Molly Howe, Bruce Howe and Calderon Howe, Washington, who will give one program in each series devoted to home music of the eighteenth century.

These programs of eighteenth-century music, inaugurated by the trustees of the Restoration several years ago, are now an integral part of the broad educational activities of the Restoration.

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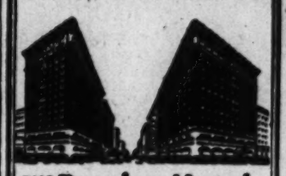

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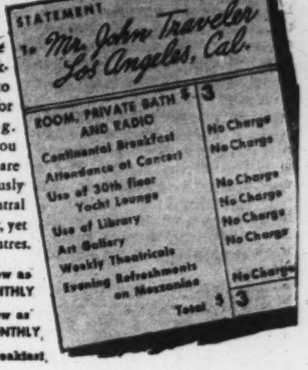
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New Films on Boston Screens—Week-End Prospects on the Radio

'The Westerner' Arrives With Cooper and Brennan

From the studio of Samuel Goldwyn comes a Western film to join the ranks of the great frontier pictures—"The Covered Wagon," "Cimarron," "Stagecoach." Called simply "The Westerner," it is a picture of which this or any other season might be proud.

Yet here is no "super-western." Nor, in the usual Hollywood connotation, does it fit the pattern and proportion of an "epic." For a fairly accurate assessment, call "The Westerner" a Western of character. As a study in cinematic terms of two frontiersmen, the film achcieves tension, emotion, dramatic power.

Commissioned by Mr. Goldwyn, six men have contributed principally to the effect of "The Westerner." They are Stuart Lake, who supplied the original story; Jo Swerling and Niven Busch, who wrote the screen play; Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan, who play the principal roles of Cole Harden and "Judge" Roy Bean, and William Wyler, who guided these and others to provide the finished product. Nor should one overlook the major assistance of Gregg Toland, cinematographer; James Basevi, art director; Dmitri Tiomkin, musical director, and Daniel Mandell, editor.

The story revolves about the mental struggle between "Judge" Bean and Harden. The gun play, the rough riding, the shooting, hanging, arson, drinking, and fighting are the rubble of "The Westerner." The masonry, the character building, comes out of the scenes between Harden and Bean. These scenes—often close-up camera studies of the men's expressions—might retard the story were they not so expertly played, timed, and edited.

"Judge" Bean, as some will remember, was the fabulous Texan of the 80's who dispensed a rough justice from his Vinegarroon saloon. Shrewdness, a six shooter, and a band of henchmen were Judge Bean's assurance of authority in what he considered the righteous cause of the Texas cattlemen against the homesteaders. "Judge" Bean's only soft spot was reserved for his heroine, Lily Langtry. Such, according to "The Westerner," was the embodiment of the "law west of the Pecos."

A fictional hero in this "legend founded on fact" is Cole Harden, a wandering cowboy brought before the "Judge," falsely accused of horse stealing. Apprised of Bean's admiration for Lily Langtry, Harden bargains for his freedom with a lock of Lily's hair which he claims to possess. It develops that Harden must send away for the auburn strands. Through the rest of film, these imaginary tresses become the medium of exchange between the two men.

Notwithstanding an excellent performance by Gary Cooper, "The Westerner" is Walter Brennan's picture. As the disheveled dictator, the legal tatterdemalion on an outlaw bench, Mr. Brennan makes a cruel, ruthless figure of Bean. The glint of cold steel is in his eye. And yet, such is Mr. Brennan's ability that one is forced to regard Bean with grudging respect and even affection. The man is in no sense the good-hearted villain. Far from it. His appeal lies completely in the fact that Mr. Brennan has realized, with the help of the authors and the director, a large-as-life character.

Mr. Cooper's Harden is excellently done in this actor's easy, laconic style. Mr. Cooper is an economical player who can accomplish much with the flicker of an expression. Harden and Bean are the essentials of "The Westerner" but, for good measure, here are Fred Stone to play sturdily the heroine's father; Doris Davenport to bring beauty and sweetness to the thankless role of the heroine; Forrest Tucker, Lillian Bond (as Lily Langtry), Paul Hurst, Chill Wills, and others to breathe vigor into a vigorous script.

Though "The Westerner" is one of those occasional pictures in which scenes of drunkenness may seem dramatically legitimate, intoxication receives too much emphasis. Considering the otherwise general excellence, it is regrettable that this phase of frontier life could not have been suggested in the general atmosphere, which is certainly redolent enough of hard living. Many also will regard it as unfortunate that Mr. Goldwyn apparently allowed animals to suffer for the sake of a thrill.

The second picture at Loew's State and Orpheum offers Roger Pryor in a story of big city racketeers, "Glamour for Sale." As an "undercover man" out to break up a racket dealing with girl escorts who rob and blackmail lonely —and wealthy—visitors to town, he is ably abetted by Anita Louise. The "escort club" for which she herself is working as the picture opens happens to be genuine and respectable. But the less said the better about the others involved in the story. Their main objective is to ply patrons with liquor before relieving them of such money as they have with them and to photograph them at moments not lending themselves to publicity at home.

Of its type "Glamour for Sale" is well enough done, but its general atmosphere is such that the banging six-shooters and blazing corn fields of the main picture are a welcome relief.

* * *

'Rockne—All American'

Much of "Knute Rockne—All American" is devoted, as might be expected, to the career of Knute Rockne as a football coach at Notre Dame. There are earlier biographical episodes, to be sure. The account begins in Norway when he was a child and follows the family to Chicago, where he spent his boyhood and youth. There is something about his work as a postal employee earning money to go to college, and details of his undergraduate days at Notre Dame, when he was offered summer work as assistant to a member of the faculty but chose instead a vacation job which would give him time for football practice.

The thesis that football coaching was the vocation for which he was pre-eminently suited is voiced in scenes with Donald Crisp as the Rev. John Callahan, head of Notre Dame, and with Albert Basserman as the Rev. Julius Nieuwland, a member of the faculty. It is developed further on the football field, at practice, during games, in the locker rooms between halves, or among the students at home. The "Four Horsemen" of Notre Dame are to be seen in action. So is the football star, George Gipp, with Ronald Reagan to play the part.

Pat O'Brien as Rockne has adopted a makeup to convey the appearance of the man, and has added to this a brisk, incisive, staccato style of speech. He gives a vigorous and careful characterization, based, it is said, on biographical material provided by Mrs. Rockne. The film has been further assisted, it seems, by the co-operation of Notre Dame. Rockne is to be seen in victory and occasional defeat, directing his players, and defending the sport in which he believed. The film records the beginning of the plane journey which marked the end of his career. The crash itself is indicated indirectly. It is followed by the flashing of the news of the tragedy, and the funeral services are shown.

Gale Page has the only important feminine role as Mrs. Rockne. John Litel, Henry O'Neill, and Owen Davis, Jr., are among the other players. Howard Jones, Glenn Warner, Alonzo Stagg, and William Spalding appear briefly as themselves.

"Calling All Husbands," the second feature of the Metropolitan, is a light comedy about a harassed husband who finally manages to assert himself, arranges for his daughter to be married, and brings his wife to appreciate him by exposing the worthlessness of her early admirer, when the latter by a chain of circumstances turns up again after many years. George Tobias, Lucile Fairbanks, Ernest Truex, George Reeves, and Florence Bates are in the cast.

* * *

'A Dispatch From Reuters'

Warner Brothers pay tribute to the press in "A Dispatch from Reuters," new film unwound at the Paramount and Fenway theaters yesterday. It is a romantic account of the career of Julius Reuter, founder of the famous news agency to which he gave his name.

As a boy, Reuter dreamed of more rapid means of communication. As a young man, he established a carrier pigeon service which greatly reduced the delay in reporting news events to business men. When, presently, the telegraph caught up with and passed him, he built up an agency for dissemination of news to the press.

At various stages of his career he was hampered by public incredulity, but he triumphed over all obstacles with the aid of his wife, who, according to the film account, was a remarkable woman.

Edward G. Robinson is very persuasive as Reuter, projecting dignity and integrity as his characteristics. Mrs. Reuter is charmingly prortrayed by Edna Best. Albert Basserman gives a notable impersonation of a friend and employee of Reuter's.

The second picture is "The Villain Still Pursued Her," a burlesque based on an old melodrama such as Christopher Morley and his associates put on in Hoboken in the 'twenties. Anita Louise, Alan Mowbray, Hugh Herbert, and Richard Cromwell are in it.

Wilfred Pelletier, Edward Johnson, and John Erskine

Three guiding lights of the Metropolitan Auditions of the Air, which will resume over the NBC-Red-WNAC network on Sunday at 5 p. m.

McCrea, Interested in Ranch, Now Busy in Film of Detroit

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

If you talk to Joel McCrea about his pictures, he'll talk to you about his ranch. And maybe this is natural, for he has been ranching for more than five years now; and for a good deal longer than that he has wanted to emulate the screen experience of the early Western star, Bill Hart.

McCrea is a simon-pure Hollywood star, who was born in Los Angeles, was graduated from high school and college within 30 miles of the studios, and had his first film role as a rider in a mob scene in the days of Ruth Roland.

Recently he has had some roles which have brought him to the top. He is being seen now over the country in Walter Wanger's "Foreign Correspondent"; before that he had played in "Primrose Path" with Ginger Rogers, in Frank Lloyd's "Wells Fargo," DeMille's "Union Pacific" and Goldwyn's "Dead End."

* * *

At the moment, he may be found on the Paramount stages doing scenes in "Reaching for the Sun" for Director William A. Wellman. This is the story, "F. O. B. Detroit," which concerns the adventures of a young clam digger from the upper Michigan peninsula who comes to Detroit because he wants to be around motors.

The original narrative was a compendium of incident with what is popularly known as "social significance"; but the movies are whittling most of that away and leaving it merely a story of comedy and romance and action—which seems to be what audiences are demanding these days. Perhaps the strange mixture of a cattleman working in a story about the automobile industry is sufficiently unusual without adding any other distracting elements.

The present McCrea ranch is in Moorpark, in Ventura county, not a hundred miles from his studio, so he is able to spend a good deal of time there. It includes 1,000 acres, which he bought for $15 an acre. It costs him about $2,400 a year to operate, and his income from it is around $3,000. This, however, is merely his apprenticeship in the cattle business. He is branching out shortly on a much larger scale, in a partnership which will run many thousands of head of cattle over the California grazing lands.

* * *

Watching him on the stage at Paramount, I was struck by the differences which mark the work of different players and directors. Like writers who first carve out a whole stone quarry, as C. E. Montague used to say, and then whittle away to the statue, or, conversely, build up grain by grain with the greatest economy of means, so actors and directors work in various ways to achieve their results.

Director Van Dyke at Metro shoots a scene almost before his actors have placed themselves on the stage. Wellman, on the other hand, gives the scene many trials, until he gets it to the point where it seems to extract the most from the situation; and this method seems to suit McCrea exactly.

The role in "Foreign Correspondent," the actor told me, is the first of a number he will do away from the home studio. His contract at Paramount calls for two pictures a year, and he will be allowed to do one elsewhere, with no studio strings attached. This is just about the summum bonum of the Hollywood actor's desires.

London Raid Description, Audition for Opera Listed

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A new local version of the network "Quiz Kids"; a high-school discussion series on democracy; a description of life in an air raid shelter in London; two discussions on the problem of feeding conquered Europe; the new season of Metropolitan auditions; some recently found music of Bizet; and a new daytime news commentator from Hartford, Conn., are among the air features inviting dial attention over the week-end.

Tonight

Special features:

Round table discussion with leading coaches and players from Harvard, the U. S. Military Academy, Northeastern, Boston University and Boston College, in "The Kickoff;" WBZ, 9:35.

Brazilian music, by native composers, by chamber orchestra and soloists, from Museum of Modern Art, New York; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Premieres:

"Ask the Children," a weekly quiz in which five children from Greater Boston schools under the age of 16 are to be on the panel; Selden M. Loring, author, to be question master; WBZ, 8.

"Lew Loyal," juvenile dramatic series based upon the struggle against spies and fifth columnists; "Lew's" girl is "Betsy True" and "Uncle Mack" is a Federal agent; NBS-WAAB, 8.

"Murder Will Out," a dramatic feature for amateur mystery solvers, in "Command Performance"; MBS-WAAB, 10:30.

New season:

Joan Blondell to be featured star of "I Want a Divorce," from which was adapted the film in which she starred, a series which seeks to show that separations may be avoided; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Variety:

Air adaptation of film, "The Long Voyage Home," adapted from four of Eugene O'Neill's sea stories, with Brian Aherne and Henry Hull, feature of Kate Smith's variety hour; Henny Youngman, comedian, to make postponed guest appearance; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Drama:

Betty Winkler, NBC actress, to star in Arch Oboler story, "The Cat Wife," in Everyman's Theater; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Music:

Mozart's Concertante for Violin and Viola, with Joseph Coleman and Milton Katims as soloists, sole offering of Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta" program; MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Political:

Sen. Hiram Johnson, California, on "The Third Term Issue"; CBS-WEEI, 10.

Saturday

Features, talks:

Massachusetts State Department of Education talk series, to be inaugurated with discussion by Boston Latin School students on "What High School Students Think About Democracy," WEEI, 10 a. m.

Thomas Mann to be both interviewed, and his new book to be reviewed, by Prof. John T. Frederick in his "Of Men and Books" program; CBS-WEEI, 1.

Life in an air raid shelter in London to be described by CBS and NBC commentators, Fred Bate and Edward R. Murrow; CBS-WEEI, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 6:15.

Lewis Douglas and Maj. George Fielding Eliot to be on panel of "People's Platform" in discussion "Shall America Use Its Food Surpluses to Feed Europe?" CBS-WEEI, 7.

Address, Alf M. Landon, for Republican National Committee, from Quincy, Ill.; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:35.

Charles Boyer of screen to discuss alien registration with Martial Poirier, Hollywood chef; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Football:

Holy Cross-New York University, from Yankee Stadium,, New York; WEEI, 1:45.

Ohio State-Minnesota, from Columbus, Ohio; Ted Husing reporting for CBS, Bill Stern for NBC, WEEI, WBZ, WAAB, 1:45.

Harvard-Army, from Harvard Stadium; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2.

Music:

Hans Wilhelm Steinberg has programmed in entirety the incidental music by Mendelssohn to Shakespeare's "Midsummer - Night's Dream," with Margaret Daum and Beatrice Goroe as soprano soloists; also Mozart's Symphony in E flat (B. & H. No. 39), and Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" Suite, for the NBC Symphony Orchestra concert; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Air version of Puccini's "Madame Butterfly," with Marion Claire and Charles Kullman in singing leads, for third of "Chicago Theater of the Air" operetta series, MBS-WAAB, 10:05.

Sunday

Features, talks, forums:

Wendell Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, in behalf of the 1940 Community Mobilization for Human Needs; CBS-WEEI, MBS-WAAB, 2.

Ted Malone's Pilgrimage to take him to Independence, Mo., to the home of Francis Parkman, the historian; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

University of Chicago Round Table on "Should We Woo Russia?" NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

J. B. Priestly, English author, in new weekly series of comments, by shortwave from London; MBS-WAAB, 11:15.

William R. Castle, Clarence E. Pickett, Senator Gibson of Vermont, and Herbert Bayard Swope to debate "Shall the United States Feed the Conquered Nations of Europe?" in American Forum; MBS-WAAB, 8:45.

Paris Version of Wagner's "Tannhauser" Overture and Bacchanale, first movement of Greig's Concerto in A minor, with Henrietta Schumann, pianist, and Richard Strauss's tone poem, "Don Juan," scheduled by Erno Rapee for Music Hall concert; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Early Bizet work, Symphony in C major, Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture and Beethoven's Symphony No. 7, in A major, programmed by John Barbirolli for second radio concert of New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Larry Adler, harmonica virtuoso, scheduled to do portion of Bach's Concerto in D minor, for Two Violins; orchestra under Izler Solomon to play popular Brahms, Tchaikovsky and Gliere items; CBS-WEEI, 5.

Metropolitan Auditions of the Air inaugurated with Lillian Taiz, soprano, and John Dudley, tenor, as first aspirants for opera fame; Wilfred Pelletier, conductor, NBC-Red-WNAC, 5.

New Friends of Music, New York chamber music group, to open new season with concerts from Town Hall; works announced for season are compositions of Schönberg, Bloch, Krenek and Hindemith; also all violin and 'cello sonatas of Beethoven, and chamber works of Schubert; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 6:05.

Grace Moore, soprano, to sing aria from Catalani's "La Wally," an Arensky Valse, Sullivan's "Orpheus with his Lute" and Malotte's "The Lord's Prayer," in Sunday Evening Hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Drama:

Aristophanes' "The Birds," with Pert Kelton and Earl Oxford of the stage, in "Great Plays" period; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3.

Bette Davis in concluding episode of "The Hour Shall Come"; CBS-WEEI, 6.

Original comedy drama, with Jack Benny, Basil Rathbone, Claudette Colbert and Edward Arnold in cast, set for Screen Guild Theater; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Helen Hayes to offer air version of "There's Always Juliet" in her hour dramatic period; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Columbia Workshop period to present an adaptation of John Drinkwater's "A Man's House," based on an incident in the life of Jesus; CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Monday

News:

Mutual to present Cedric Foster, Hartford, Conn., news commentator, in one of the few daytime commentative periods on the air, Mondays to Fridays; MBS-WAAB, 2.

Drama:

Alice Faye and Edward Arnold re-create their film roles of Lillian Russell and "Diamond Jim" Brady in an air adaptation of "Lillian Russell," CBS-WEEI, 9.

NBC

Betty Winkler

To star in Arch Oboler story, "The Cat Wife," over the NBC-Red Network to WNAC, tonight, at 9:30.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Copley—
"Return Engagement," by Lawrence Riley. Featuring Bert Lytell, Mady Christians, Audrey Christie and Leona Powers. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Lady in Waiting," starring Gladys George. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Revues

Plymouth—
"Pins and Needles," complete new show. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Panama Hattie," starring Ethel Merman. Presented by B. G. De Sylva. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers and Ronald Colman. 3:15, 6:10, 9:10. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum." 2:10, 5:05, 8.

Fenway—
"A Dispatch from Reuters," with Edward G. Robinson. 1, 4, 7, 10. "The Villain Still Pursued Her," with Hugh Herbert. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10. "Wendell Willkie. Information Please." 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"They Knew What They Wanted," with Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:00, 10:15. "The Great Profile," with John Barrymore. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. "The March of Time," 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 10.

Kenmore—
"The Way of All Flesh," Akim Tamiroff. 3:05, 6:30, 9:50. "Turnabount," Adolphe Menjou. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Knute Rockne All American," with Pat O'Brien. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Calling All Husbands," George Tobias, Lucile Fairbanks and Ernest Truex. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Modern—
"Rangers of Fortune," with Fred MacMurray. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "The Quarterback," with Wayne Morris and Virginia Dale. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Glamour for Sale," with Roger Pryor. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. "The Westerner," featuring Gary Cooper. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 7:30, 10:15.

Paramount—
"A Dispatch From Reuters," with Edward G. Robinson. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. "The Villain Still Pursued Her," with Hugh Herbert. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Ape," with Boris Karloff. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:30, 10:05. "Drums of the Desert," with Ralph Byrd and Lorna Gray. 12:05, 3:55, 7:50. Stage Show. 1:15, 5:10, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Rangers of Fortune," with Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "The Quarterback," with Wayne Morris and Virginia Dale. 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Radio's Hobby Lobby," "Cavalcade of Academy Awards," England's Floating Elephants," "Paramount Pictorial," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Glamour for Sale," with Roger Pryor. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55. "The Westerner," featuring Gary Cooper. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Telepix—
"Review of Screen Classics," Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, S. J., in Eskimoland," "Peter Smith Quiz," "Florida," "Matty Malneck and Band," two cartoons and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"The Ramparts We Watch," 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Never Say Die," 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Tremont—
"Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan. "Dinner at the Ritz," with Annabella and Paul Lukas. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 2:35, 6:10, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen and Frances Farmer. "Hot Steel," 2 and 8.

Capitol: "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns and Una Merkel. "River's End," Dennis Morgan and Betty Earl. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Way of All Flesh," Gladys George and Akim Tamiroff. "Sailor's Lady," 2 and 8.

Regent: "Safari," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Outside Three Mile Limit," Jack Holt and Irene Dare. 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "They Drive by Night," George Raft and Ann Sheridan. "Sailor's Lady," Nancy Kelly and Jon Hall. 1:45 and 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Great McGinty," Brian Lonlevy, Akim Tamiroff. "One Million B. C." 1:50 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Bros. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. 2:45, 6:50, 9:43. "Manhattan Heartbreak." 4:23, 7:57.

Cleveland Circle: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Public Deb. No. 1," Brenda Joyce and George Murphy. "Sporting Blood," Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan, 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Tom Brown's School Days," Freddie Bartholomew. "Gangs of Chicago," Lloyd Nolan and Lola Lane. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien. 1:35, 4:50, 9:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Money and the Woman," Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall. "Phantom Raiders," Walter Pidgeon. 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien and Frances Farmer. 3:11, 9:16. "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres. 1:45, 7:50.

Dorchester: "South to Karanga," Charles Bickford. "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova. 2 and 7.

Franklin Park: "Flowing Gold," Pat O'Brien and Frances Farmer. 3:05, 9:20. "Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Sporting Blood," 3:20, 9:35. "Public Deb No. 1," 1:54, 8:09.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "They Drive by Night," George Raft and Ann Sheridan. "The Boys from Syracuse," Allan Jones, Martha Raye, Rosemary Lane and Joe Penner. 1:50 and 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "The Great McGinty," Akim Tamiroff and Brian Donlevy. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Our Town," 3:05, 8:21. "Mystery Sea Raiders." 1:35, 7, 9:53.

Park: "Edison the Man," Spencer Tracy. "Flight Angels." 1:30 and 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "The Great McGinty," Akim Tamiroff, Brian Donlevy. 3:11, 9:11. "Argentine Nights," the Ritz Bros. 1:54, 7:54.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 2:10, 9:10. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. 2:30, 8:15. "Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 3:55, 9:40.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ladies Must Live," Rosemary Lane and Wayne Morris. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15. "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 2:30, 5:55, 9:15.

Mystic: "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2, 7, 10. "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen and Jon Hall. 3:15, 8:20.

Maplewood: "Maryland," Brenda Joyce and John Payne. 3:01, 8:11. "Girls of the Road," Ann Dvorak. 1:55, 7, 9:52.

Orpheum: "Lucky Cisco Kid," Cesar Romero. "Military Academy," 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Public Deb. No. 1." 1:45, 8. "Sporting Blood." 3:22, 9:37.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Rebecca," Lawrence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. "Sailor's Lady," Nancy Kelly. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. 2:30, 8:25. "Gold Rush Maisie." Ann Sothern. 3:45, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE — Melrose: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas, Loretta Young. "The Great McGinty." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. "Comin Round the Mountain," Bob Burns. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Great McGinty," Akim Tamiroff and Brian Donlevy. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "3 Men from Texas," William Boyd and Andy Clyde. "Boys of the City," the Dead End Kids.

QUINCY—Quincy: "South to Karanga," Charles Bickford and Lull Deste. "Sky Patrol," Edward Norris and Kathryn Adams.

Strand: "The Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. "Pop Always Pays," Leon Errol and D. O'Keefe.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. 2:08, 8:08. "Public Deb. No. 1," Brenda Joyce. 3:38, 9:38.

Revere: "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. 3:36, 9:36. "Public Deb. No. 1," Brenda Joyce. 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery. "Private Affair," Nancy Kelly and Hugh Herbert. 2 and 7:45.

Capitol and Ball Square: "One Million B. C." "Way of All Flesh," 2 and 6:30.

Davis Square: "Raffles," and "Little Orrie." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "When the Daltons Rode," Randolph Scott. "Alias the Deacon," Bob Burns and Mischa Auer. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Flowing Gold," J. Garfield and Pat O'Brien. "Money and the Woman," Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Joyce. 2 and 7:30.

Broadway: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy and Akim Tamiroff. "Last Alarm." 1:30 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "They Drive by Night," George Raft and Ann Sheridan. "I Was an Adventuress," Richard Greene and Zorina. 1:45 and 6:30.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova. 3:25, 9:10. "Three Faces West." 2:09, 7:54.

Princess: "They Drive by Night," George Raft and Ann Sheridan. "Selected Short Subjects."

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Sporting Blood." "Public Deb. No. 1." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Ramparts We Watch." 2 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "The Biscuit Eater," Billy Lee. "Star Dust," Linda Darnell. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Pride and Prejudice," Lawrence Olivier and Greer Garson. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Boys from Syracuse," Allan Jones, Martha Raye and Joe Penner. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner and John Shelton. Daily except Sunday at 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Susan and God," Fredric (Marsh and Joan Crawford. 3:23, 7:53. "Free, Blonde and 21," Lynn Bari. 2:10, 6:40, 9:59.

News of the Stage

The Harvard Dramatic Club announces that it intends to present four shows a year instead of two as it has done in recent years. Two of them will be major productions —one to be presented in December and the other in May. The other two will be on a workshop basis, as a part of the experimental drama policy of the club. The first autumn workshop presentation will be T. S. Eliot's, "The Family Reunion," a modern tragedy in verse employing an ancient Greek theme. It will be given on Nov. 8 and 9 at Sanders Theater.

* * *

Pauline Myers has replaced Mary Etta Canty in the cast of "Here Today," which begins a two weeks' engagement at the Copley on Monday evening, Oct. 28. Ruth Gordon heads the company.

* * *

Thelma Schnee, who appeared last season in "The World We Make," has been chosen for an important role in "The Corn Is Green," the Emlyn Williams play starring Ethel Barrymore.

* * *

"Flight to the West," is the new title of Elmer Rice's new play, formerly known as "Transatlantic." With Betty Field in the leading role, the new work will go into rehearsal on Nov. 18, with Mr. Rice directing. "Flight to the West" will reach Broadway on Dec. 23 after try-out engagements in Princeton and Washington.

* * *

"Beverly Hills," the Lynn Starling-Howard J. Green comedy which Laurence Schwab and Otto L. Preminger have been testing at Maplewood, N. J., will open at the Fulton Theater in New York on Nov. 7.

* * *

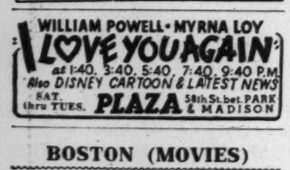
It is reported that Dante and his magic show, "Sim Sala Bim," will move from the Morosco in New York to the Mansfield or the Majestic Monday. Dante's road tour is likely to begin early in December, at Maplewood.

* * *

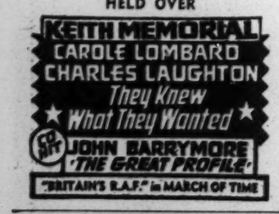
"Big White Fog," a negro tragedy by Theodore Ward, will be presented at the Lincoln Theater, 135th Street and Lenox Avenue, beginning Tuesday, Oct. 22. It deals with a leader of the Garveyite movement for migration of American Negroes to Africa. Powell Lindsay is the director of the play, which is being produced by the Negro Playwrights Company. Perry Watkins is scenic designer.

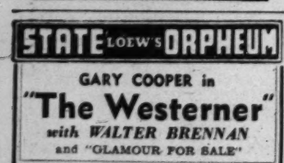
AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)



BOSTON (MOVIES)





NEW YORK (STAGE)

"An uproarious entertainment," N. Y. Times
ED WYNN In His New Musical
BOYS and GIRLS TOGETHER
The DeMARCOS Jane PICKENS Dave APOLLON
BROADHURST, 44th St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:40—$1.10 to $2.75

BOSTON CONCERTS

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TODAY 2:30—TOMORROW 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
Tickets at Box Office

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH • Tonight 8:30. MAT. TOM'W
AMERICA'S HIT MUSICAL REVUE
NEW COMPLETELY NEW SHOW
PINS & NEEDLES
Evgs. 55c-$2.75. Mats. Thurs. 50c-$1.65. Sat. 55c-$2.20

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE | Phone Com. 4420 | Evgs. 8:30 | Mats. Tom'w
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
Evgs. $1.—$2.50. Wed. Sat. Mats. $1.—$2. plus tax
Note! While lower priced tickets are selling well in advance, EXCELLENT ORCHESTRA SEATS ARE AVAILABLE at box office, Filene's or Jordan's.

MALDEN

MALDEN SQUARE | GRANADA | MALDEN 7654
Oct. 18-24—Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"SEA HAWK"—Errol Flynn, Brenda Marsh

The Christian Science Monitor
October 18, 1940

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

She Makes the Famous Behave Before the Microphone

Helen Sioussat, Assistant Director of Radio Talks, Has a Delicate and Fascinating Job

By Tamara Andreeva

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When you hear President Roosevelt's radio address, applaud a fashion digest by Elsa Schiaparelli, or listen, amused, to a political discussion presented by representatives of opposition parties, do you know who was responsible for bringing those voices into your drawing room?

A woman.

The first thing you see about her are her eyes—black, snapping, joyous; and the first impression of her you get is that of power. It is in her step, firm and springy; in her smile, and above all in her unruffled poise.

The name of this delightful person is Helen Sioussat; and should you hear her speak, you would hear speech soft and unhurried, with sweet Southern undertones (she hails from Maryland). Her official title is Assistant Director of Radio Talks, Columbia Broadcasting System, and her job is to bring before the microphone anyone with a message of vital interest to the American people.

Many Duties

Sounds simple, but it is not. There are a great many duties to perform before any of those messages can be put across. She must see politicians, travelers, business people. She must listen to their stories; select those worthy of a tryout on the air; then rehearse them before a dummy "mike" to rid them of "mike fright." She must teach them to enunciate clearly, not to hiss their "S's," and caution them not to strike a match in front of the microphone (the scratch near a mike sounds like the collapse of a tin roof). And still that is not all. She has to size up the speaker, and decide which studio to give him on the night of his broadcast. Some speakers get stage fright in a formal, simple studio, but are happy as larks in a luxurious studio on the executive floor—all blue carpets, gray walls, and indirect lighting. Others again get petrified by all this magnificence and have to be led by the hand to a simple studio where they perk up and become themselves in time to deliver their address with sincerity and feeling.

Wonderfully Efficient

In between these duties Miss Sioussat places a few trans-Atlantic calls, dictates some two dozen letters to her secretary, and answers a seven-line phone. Everything she does appears effortless, and yet it is as timed and synchronized as the action of a well-oiled machine.

There is an explanation for this phenomenal efficiency. Business lingo has no word for people like Miss Sioussat; but in the language of the theater she would be called "a natural." As the word implies, she takes to a new job naturally, adjusting herself to a new condition or tempo without undue flurry or effort.

Another reason for her efficiency is astute training. In her meteoric career she had been secretary, business manager of a large commercial concern, assistant to a College Dean, and—yes—Adagio dancer.

Became "Flying Sioussat"

She does not regret any of these jobs, she says, for those which did not contribute directly to her career were character-builders. The turning point when the compass of her ambition pointed to Radio, came when she accepted the job of assistant to Phillips H. Lord, of the famed G-man series. Becoming Mr. Lord's assistant, she became Flying Sioussat, for she had to divide her time between his New York offices and the offices of the F. B. I. in Washington, and that could only be done by flying between the two points.

From the F. B. I. files she extracted factual resumés for the G-man programs, flew them by plane to New York, helped to incorporate this material into script, looked to casting, got the shows into rehearsal, flew the script to Washington for final okay, returned in time to see the program on the air, and, if necessary, scream most realistically in place of some actress who could not show up for the broadcast.

What Doesn't She Do?

People often ask what Miss Sioussat does outside of her office hours. A better way of putting this question would be, What Doesn't She Do? Her versatility is staggering. She sings, plays the piano, paints, plays golf and tennis (holding the racket in either hand), skis, rides horseback, dances, goes to first night plays, lectures on radio for the School of Journalism, Columbia University, is Honorary Editor of Women at Work, Associate Editor of Talks, and gets her name in all sorts of almanacs and Who's Who's.

Every day she comes in contact with the world's greatest—designers, speakers, travelers, political leaders. Through her hands pass scripts of their talks; through her efforts those speakers learn microphone poise, and are brought before the American people. Paying tribute to her graciousness, many of them send her tokens of their appreciation such as letters, autographed books, and sometimes more exotic contributions.

Every day brings new speakers, new ideas, new problems, and all of them she takes in her stride, in that easy-going, deceivingly-lazy Southern way of hers. No matter what comes up, for all of it Helen Sioussat finds time, energy, and enthusiasm. Those three qualities, she believes, are the essence of success. At least she, CBS' back-of-the-mike schemer, arranger, mediator, celebrity-cincher, found it so.

Mayor La Guardia looks a bit worried. Helen Sioussat, Assistant Director of Radio Talks for CBS, tells him to relax, cheer up, and get that frog out of his throat; broadcasting is fun!

Helen Sioussat is CBS's back-of-the-mike arranger, mediator, and celebrity admonisher—the woman who is responsible for getting on the air successfully those famous persons whose voices float so easily into your room at the mere twist of a dial.

Miss Sioussat goes over a script with Mrs. Carmel Snow, editor of Harper's Bazaar, before the noted fashion authority broadcasts.

Rubber Gloves That Don't Slip

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now you can wash your dishes in gloves that do not make your hands feel as if they were encased in clammy seaweed. A new rubber-like product has been produced with a pebble grain finish which enables you to handle the dishes with a surer grasp. These gloves, with their new pebbly finish, are black outside and pink inside. They are made to fit the hand closely, and may be quickly removed by turning back at the wrist and pulling them off inside out.

There is a lilt to their name. They are called "Ebonettes." You will find them quite as flexible as natural rubber, though they are made of neoprene. Comparative tests show that these gloves have a higher resistance to deterioration from contact with dry-cleaning fluids, polishes for metal and furniture, paints, and vegetable oils. And they have this good thing about them, too,—they retain their shape and do not tear easily.

Double Spreads For Single Beds Make Curtains Too!

By Sarah Shields Pfeiffer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When I decorated my son's room, I wanted to buy matching spreads and curtains and give it the right note of tailored perfection. The only spreads I could find that were suitable in design and color for his maple twin beds happened to be double-bed size in a stunning blue and white woven material. There were no matching curtains. So I bought the two wide spreads and planned to discard the extra inches—until I had a bright idea.

Jack's small north room with two windows needed a splash of color against the plain cream walls, yet I never could match the shade or material of the spreads in the yard-goods department. I held the cut-off strips against the window. Perfect! My idea blossomed then.

The four strips were nine inches wide by a hundred and eight long. I cut them in half and sewed two lengths together. That gave me four curtains sixteen inches wide and fifty-two inches long, after seams and narrow hems were made. Not much material but I was interested primarily in getting the right color against the plain walls.

At the two windows I hung narrow ruffled curtains to the window sill. Then I used red metal rings on a swing-back rod to hang the blue curtains, which also ended at the sill. Presto, the room was tailored enough in appearance to suit a real boy!

Now I buy only double spreads, because single and double sizes cost the same. And I always choose a solid color or all-over design. I've done other things with the extra inches—made valances for windows, fashioned a hanging for the wall, covered small pillows. In fact, whenever I think of the extra inches to be cut off of double spreads, my imagination has a field day!

Yes---Indeed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I plainly see,"
said he, "if we
would have stability,
we must have a budget."
"Oh, yes," said she,
"the way to judge it
is to see
if it balances—or something,
isn't it?" "Yes," said he,
"we put down everything
we've spent,
or lent,
or paid for rent,
or heat,
or things to eat,
or clothes,
or shows,—
and then we caluculate,
and rate
our assets, or sufficiencies,
as well as liabilities."
"And will it balance?" then
said she;
"It will if we take it seriously,"
said he.

OLIVE CARLETON-MUNRO

Frosted Crisscross Cranberry Pie

2 cups raw cranberries
3 eggs
1¾ cups sugar
2 tablespoons melted butter
Pie pastry

Put cranberries through food chopper. Beat eggs; combine with sugar and butter and fold in cranberries. Fill pastry shell with mixture; arrange strips of pastry, crisscross fashion, over top. Brush pastry with milk. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) 15 minutes. Reduce heat to moderate temperature (350° F.) and continue baking until golden brown—about 30 minutes longer.

Try Gypsy Stew For Late Fall Picnics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A crisp October evening, with a crackling fire, under a mellow autumn moon, furnishes our favorite setting for a picnic. And for "something different" that adds zest to the most commonplace occasion, try inviting some friends to a "Gypsy Stew."

The very name suggests exhilarating adventure, along with something hot and tasty served up at the proper moment. A hint that men, women, and children wear bright headkerchiefs, tied gypsy fashion in the back, and gaily-colored sashes, will add a picturesque touch to the group.

Easy to Plan

A gypsy stew is just about the easiest kind of a picnic to plan. All you need to do is make a sufficient quantity of a hearty meat and vegetable stew. Cut beef or lamb into inch-size pieces. Cook until almost done; then add diced potatoes, carrots, corn, green beans or peas, onions, tomatoes—any or all of these as one's taste dictates. Season, and simmer until tender, thickening the broth a bit if need be.

Make up assorted bread and butter sandwiches, take plenty of apples or pears, cookies or cake, and a hot beverage—cocoa is our own specialty. All these foods are very simple, but satisfying to keen outdoor appetites, and easily assembled.

If the party is to be in the backyard, where there is a fireplace, or if it is to be off in the woods this time, have your gypsy stew in a large covered kettle, to be reheated on the fire at the picnic spot; likewise, the cocoa.

Over the Brushwood Fire

The men or boys of the group will enjoy starting the fire from quickly-collected brushwood, or from kindling brought along, while the baskets are being unpacked and the service spread. When guests have eagerly crowded around to have their bowls filled with the hot, savory stew, put the kettle with the already-prepared beverage over the fire to reheat for later serving.

A brightly-colored tablecloth and napkins, fruit heaped in the center of the spread, and the gayest bowls and beverage cups you own will add to the charm of the fire-light scene. Gypsy songs, gypsy stories, and interesting bits of Romany history will contribute to the enjoyment of this unusual but easily arranged picnic. H. H.

'Where Has the Money Gone?'—An Expense Record Gives the Only Complete Answer

By Sarah J. MacLeod

Director, Home Economics Bureau, Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio

Managing Your Income—6

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"We are a young couple, and I think we'd better start out on the right foot and work on a budget from the beginning." "My husband and I have practically signed a pledge that we'll take on no more installment payments. Can you help us out of this mess?" "I am a young woman 21 years old earning $85 a month—I never have enough for clothes and shows." "I am a young man, single, earn $200 a month, and have never saved a penny." "What can you do about a budget for an income from commissions?" "I have tried many budgets, but they've never worked the way I planned." "I always run short regardless of the way I try." "We seem to have no luck in saving." These are excerpts from a few letters; and perhaps indicate what is on people's minds financially.

Before helping people with their money problems, we thought that large incomes required less juggling than small ones. Now we sometimes even go so far as to wonder if the man who thinks he is hard pressed on $15,000 a year has not as acute a problem as the man of $1,500 a year. Setting the proper spending pace is the solution in all cases.

Budgeting for Future Needs

It is fairly simple to budget for our daily, weekly, monthly, and even yearly needs, but it takes patience and imagination to make a budget which allows for building reserves to cover distant expenditures such as college education, purchasing a home, buying additional furniture, etc. Future needs are very real; but they are much less vivid than the desires of the present.

The exact financial plan is governed not only by the income, but it is influenced by the standard of living, by indebtedness, and by the past accumulation of savings. In making a plan, one must be sure that allowances for all needs are included. Many budgets do not work because they include allowances for only the things we like to have rather than for the things we must have.

Standard budgets are suggestive, but unless the figures are increased here and decreased there in order to adjust them to existing conditions, they are of no value and may, in fact, prove an irritant rather than a help.

In the following standard budgets, "Savings" includes social security, insurance and bank accounts; "Food" includes all money spent on food whether at home or in restaurants; "Shelter" covers rent or the taxes, insurance, payments, interest, and upkeep of a home that is owned; "Operating Expenses" are fuel, light, telephone, household supplies and service; "Clothing" takes care of repair and upkeep as well as new articles of apparel; and "Advancement" includes reading matter, benevolences, education, travel, recreation, health, club dues, gifts, automobile, and personal allowances. These figures are good guides in mapping a financial course.

Standard Budgets for Family of Four

Income	$125	$150	$200	$250	$300
Savings	10	20	37	50	65
Food	40	40	45	50	55
Shelter	25	30	40	50	60
Clothing	18	20	25	30	35
Operating	12	15	18	25	25
Advancement	20	25	35	45	60

Many a conscience is soothed temporarily at least by the effort entailed in making a budget, but no good can be derived from any budget unless it is taken sincerely and followed closely. This does not imply that a budget, once made, cannot be altered, but no change should be made without considering the effect on the entire plan.

"I have been doing some figuring, and from my receipts I know that last year I paid out $420 for rent, $50 for coal, $75 for insurance, about $50 for gas and electricity, and $50 for milk, and I estimate about $500 for food. That adds up to $1,145. Now what bothers me is what did I do with the $955.00 left out of my $2,100 salary? I didn't throw it away, but I don't seem to have much to show for it," were the words of a conscientious housekeeper this morning. We hear stories like this every day, and to date we have found no way to quiet this kind of dissatisfaction except by advising the keeping of an expense account, at least until one has answered her own nagging questions.

Many Forms Available

There are many account forms available, or one can always make her own form by ruling a blank book and labeling the columns to suit her own purpose. The headings for the columns should be the same as those in the budget so that the actual and planned expenditures may be compared easily.

The miscellaneous column is the pitfall of the novice. Whether it is labeled "G. O. K." like the schoolboy's "Goodness Only Knows" column, or "Incidentals" matters not; in any case it is the column in which one puts the expenditures which she is too lazy to classify.

"My accounts never balanced, so I gave up" is the commonest argument against keeping accounts. It would be surprising if household accounts always balanced, for bookkeeping is a minor operation in the home and has to be sandwiched in between answering doorbells and telephones, taking care of the baby, getting the children off to school, preparing meals and all the other household activities. The chances are that if this housekeeper had kept accounts, she could easily have accounted for at least $2,000 of her $2,100. Our experience has been that the discrepancy seldom runs over 5 per cent and it is usually nearer 2 per cent. When one knows where over 95 per cent of her money has gone, she can at least feel that she has her dollars under control.

Household accounts are useless if they are looked upon as an obituary of past spending, but they do take on life when they are used to get more satisfaction from one's future spending.

Figures Tell Us

Figures force upon one truths which one's best friend would not dare utter. The totals of classified columns tell unexpected tales. The following remarks made by various people after some account keeping experience are illuminating: "I never knew my wife was such a good manager. When these figures showed me how she stretched her house money to cover a multitude of things I never thought about, I was amazed." "The amount we spent on meals out appalled us." "Keeping track of our expenses dug us out of trouble and now keeps us out of trouble." "When we keep accounts, we save, when we don't, we just can't save." "The first month I kept accounts I found my leaks, the second month I stopped them up and began to get ahead."

Keeping household accounts takes seven or eight minutes a day. When one considers that it takes seven or eight hours a day to produce the family income, is the amount of time consumed disproportionate? "Where has the money gone?" can be a baffling question. An expense record is the only place where a complete answer can be found.

Date Bars

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

1¼ cups rolled oats
1½ cups flour
1 scant teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup brown sugar
½ cup melted butter.

Mix these ingredients with hands; pack half the mixture hard in 9-inch cake pan, which has been well buttered.

Filling

1 package pitted dates
½ cup white sugar
1 teaspoon flour
1 cup hot water
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cook first four ingredients until thick, then add vanilla. Let cool and spread over mixture already in pan. Then spread remaining half of cake mixture evenly over the top, and bake 30 minutes, or until golden brown.

Mrs. R. W. P., Maine.

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Keeps Foods Fresh Longer!
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STUDY THIS!
SIMPLE PROOF THAT
BAB-O DISSOLVES GREASE
Acts Faster—Saves Time, Work, Money!

1. Scour one half of dirty pan with ordinary "lazy" cleanser. Notice how hard you work—how slowly dirt disappears.

2. Now try Bab-O. See how it dissolves grease so dirt gently wipes away, leaving pan clean, shiny, with far less work.

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WHITE'S 510 E. GRACE ST. RICHMOND, VA.

The Home Forum

One Spendthrift Hour

I HAVE SAT long enough, the bus boy thinks. He makes a clatter carrying off my plate and mug. If I plan to remain longer in this cafeteria, which never closes its doors, day or night, I must remain without dishes. I show no sign of moving. A wet cloth is dragged insinuatingly in front of me, tracing a distinct arc that fences off the shining area of table-top from the duller space which I still guard with a tumbler of water. The dish cloth is greedy for the three crumbs at my elbow. It lunges in their direction, but does not quite dare to claim them, yet.

Just why does that boy wish me to move? He has most of my dishes, and they are probably already on their way through the mechanical washer. He has all the rest of the evening to clean those three crumbs away from the region of my elbow. He will collect no tip, for this is a self-service restaurant. He is a product of the age in which we live, and he thinks I should be moving.

* * *

Now a cabbage, a lettuce, a potato, may be still. It has a right to be just growing, to benefit by being still, to soak in the rain and the sunshine, to gather flavor, shape, and color in the process. But a human being must be moving along. He must have an excuse for sitting still, or he must pretend he is doing something when he is sitting still. If I sit in the park, I may rest undisturbed for a little while; but, if I am there too long, a guard or a policeman will walk inquiringly past just to make sure that I am not in any sort of distress. In the public library, I am permitted to sit still at one of the long tables, provided I appear to be reading a book or a magazine or a newspaper. If I do not care to read, I must prop the cold type in front of me and look as if I were absorbing other people's ideas.

* * *

The world goes upon a strange theory that, unless human hands and human feet and human eyes are busy, man is disintegrating, at least morally; that any sort of activity is better than none. Just to be, well, what one is, is not enough, says the moral dictator. One must *do* something, constantly. In Concord, the other day, I came across a copy of a chart which reminded me of my own schooldays, when every half-hour was planned, except on Sundays; though Sabbath School twice and Chapel twice left little to waste on that free day. During the summer holidays, however, there were blessed days on which I was left to dream, cradled in heather, or in a mowing field. Sometimes I continued the leisurely occupation after returning to school, and it was a humiliating experience to have the term's report state that my work would have been better if I had not been given to "day-dreaming" during lessons. The charge seemed a trifle bald, in black ink on white paper; but it could not quite erase the distinct pleasure I recalled at the mention of the guilty pastime.

* * *

The chart in Concord was that which Bronson Alcott prepared for his daughters. Though his contemporary educators considered him shockingly lenient, he was firm about using up all the hours of the day. It was in 1846, nearly a century ago, that he outlined his "Order of In-door Duties for Children." They were to rise at five, bathe and dress, and appear for breakfast at six. The space between six and nine is given over to "Housewifery, recreations and chores." At nine come studies with Mr. Lane, and at "10½" recreations again; at eleven "Studies with Father." Dinner intervened at noon. A rest period commencing at one was followed, at two, with "Sewing, Conversation and Reading, with Mother and Miss Ford." Errands occurred at four, then more recreations, and supper was served at six. The evening hours were spent in more recreation, conversation and music, and to bed went the children at "8½."

* * *

While cats manage to do nothing a great deal, I have never considered them valuable creatures. Doing nothing can be just as dull as doing something mechanical. I cannot, however, support the theory that doing nothing is worse than doing something useless. Take my present indolent hour in the cafeteria. The person at the next table, devouring the "funnies" in a tabloid newspaper, is not necessarily contributing more to civilization than I; but the bus boy leaves his dishes undisturbed. Perhaps the fact that the customer still hangs on with one hand to the bone of a lamb chop may have something to do with it; perhaps not. Even if I should fall asleep in one of these ill-fitting chairs, I should not be less constructive in my activities than he. Yet I fancy the bus boy would fetch the manager from the cubicle marked "Private."

* * *

It was such a comfort one morning, in the summer, while walking around a pond, to come on a gentleman stretched full length on the grass, expressing infinite contentment in his unshaven features. Clearly, no tormenting conscience interfered with his enjoyment of sun and air and all things growing. Beside him lay a paper bag, obviously containing his next meal. I doubt if he knew or cared what o'clock it was. His glance pursued a butterfly from one daisy to another, and he never moved a finger except to wave off a bee that circled about his forehead.

* * *

I have moved my elbow, and the bus boy has disposed of the three crumbs. He nearly got the paper napkins on which I have scribbled these words. I am ready to go now. It has been pleasant, doing nothing.

PEARL STRACHAN

Lament

Lying in a Meadow: With Ants

I do not mean to criticize
for naturally I realize
that they are just as worthy
as they possibly can be:
head and shoulders ethically
above—I think most probably—
every other species a thousand times
their size.
The utter laudability
of such unflagging industry
I do, indeed I do
acknowledge fervently;
and I know the sense of duty
they display in the community
is something that I personally
might fitly memorize.
Oh, but quite *undoubtedly*
they're models of sheer probity,
they're every single atomy
just as good as gold;
and I wish them with sincerity,
I wish them most devotedly,
all that their exemplary
little hearts can hold.

But—to speak out plainly—
I cannot seem to see
why even if they must
forever busy be
they have to by the trillion
be so busy
here on me.

DORIS PEEL

Autumn Gift

Upon my door
A gentle sound
I hear the wind
Along the ground.

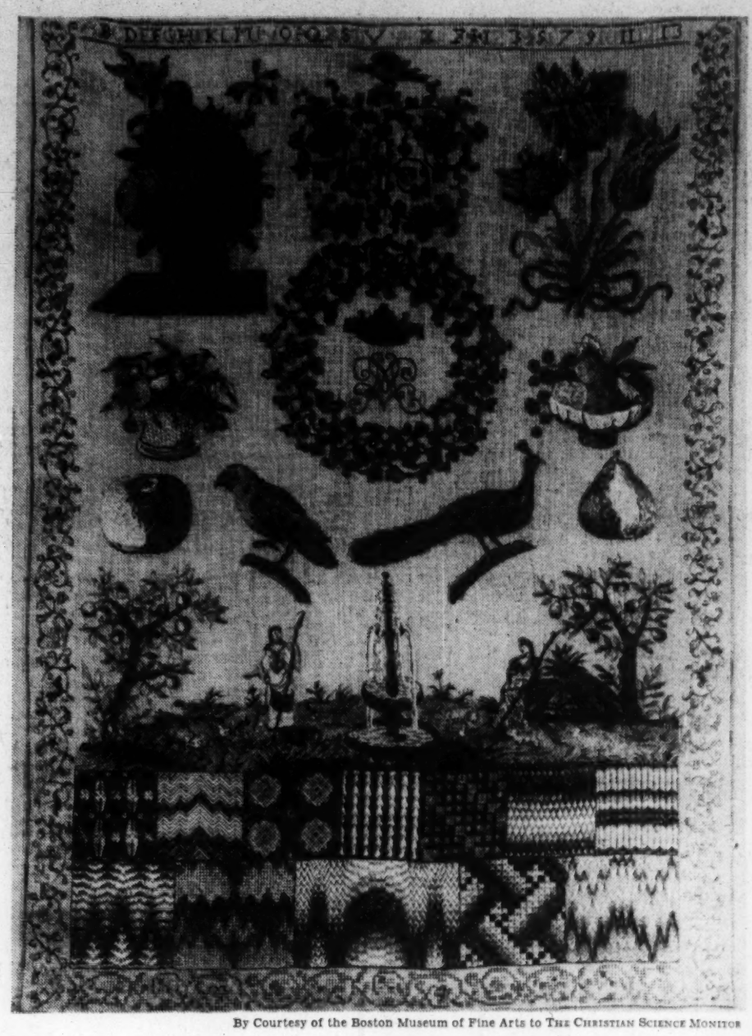
I feel the softness
Of the breeze
And find a golden
Gift of leaves.

HELEN MCGAUGHEY

Caribbean Mauve

MAUVE! Aside from the great fields of blue, usually apparent through morning and early afternoon, perhaps the most prevalent color in this sea is mauve or lilac or violet. The island and mainland shores of the Caribbean are limestone, sometimes overlaid with volcanic ash or built up with coral. Seen from the shore the far sea is an indigo or deep violet-blue, and the wave crests are flashing white; seen nearer in toward the beach where it floods over beds of algae or coral reefs or patches of sand, it becomes more pronounced in green, violet, or mauve; then it passes into turquoise-green or aquamarine, is succeeded by jade colors with purple patches, and finally, as it breaks on the beach and floods up the sand in a water mirror, the color becomes lilac with a heavenly foam-edging of heliotrope. You fancy perhaps that this is merely some local coloring but if you look away up the beach to the far headlands or even the distant mountain tops, you will see that they, too, are mauve-colored as though lying in some envelope of violet air. . . .

Sunset in the tropics means color—change following change with swiftness. The twilight is always short and light and colors come and go hastily and unheralded. With the sun below the sea-rim the zenith clouds may turn sulphur-yellow and then drop into gray or steel-blue as the light leaves them, the upper blue may become suffused with violets, golds, carmines, that glow along the track of the vanished sun, and the far-eastern sky remains cool with the dove colors of stratus and towering cumulus. Then, as the clouds slowly sink and the light fades out, up from the east comes the moon. . . . With a ruffled sea it casts the same angel's pathway along the waves here as elsewhere. And the same lilac persists under moonlight in the sea and the air, until all trace of twilight has vanished and the vast sea floor becomes a pansy purple and the roof overhead a great dome of lapis lazuli inlaid with golden stars.—From "In the West Indies," by JOHN C. VAN DYKE. (New York: Scribner.)



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GERMAN SAMPLER OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

THIS SAMPLER, from the Gardner Brewer Collection in the Boston Museum of Fine Acts, is an example of South German needlework of the eighteenth century. In common with other samplers of that period and locality, it has, at the bottom, rows of squares or rectangles painstakingly filled with closely worked "sample" stitches of the kind that might be adapted to furniture upholstery and book covers. Freedom replaces the orderly arrangement of these practice patterns in the upper section, where there have been embroidered flowers, fruits, birds, trees, and fountain, in a balanced, though not too symmetrical, arrangement.

„Obfitość zatrudnienia"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w jezyku angielskim

BEZROBOCIE, jak nam powiadają, stanowi jeden z największych problemów obecnych czasów. Miljony osób poprzednio zarobkujących są obecnie niezatrudnione. Miljony młodych mężczyzn i kobiet, wielu z nich ostatnio ukończywszy szkoły średnie, kolegja i uniwersytety nie są w możności znaleść sobie stosownego zatrudnienia. Przeróżne są przyczyny podawane jako powód tego powszechnego stanu rzeczy. Dużo poważnej myśli i szczerych wysiłków poświęca się rozwiązaniu tego problemu i ulżeniu niedoli bezrobotnych i ich rodzin, i wiele z kroków powziętych w tych kierunkach są konstruktywnemi i pochwały godnemi.

Jednakowoż, dobrze byłoby zapytać, czy nie zbyt często spotykamy tendencję zapatrywania się na bezrobocie jako na problem całkowicie lub głównie publiczny, który rozwiązać powinni urzędnicy rządowi drogą rozumnego planowania, zamiast uważać je, przynajmniej w pewnej mierze, jako problem osobisty do indywidualnego rozważania z punktu widzenia duchowego. „Albowiem chcąc osiągnąć prawidłowe rozumowanie, musimy tylko jeden fakt mieć przed sobą, a mianowicie—byt duchowy," pisze Mary Baker Eddy na str. 492 podręcznika Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma św.).

W swym liście do Efezów (Efez. 4:12, 13), św. Paweł wspomina o łasce która jest dana każdemu z nas, „do służby bożej, . . . aż wszyscy przez jedność wiary i poznanie Syna Bożego dojdziemy do doskonałego człowieka, do pełnej miary wzrostu Chrystusa." Głównym zadaniem każdego z nas jest oddalenie wierzenia w istnienie osobne od Boga i dozwolenie na działanie w nas tego Umysłu „który był również w Chrystusie Jezusie" (Fil. 2:5), abyśmy mogli ujawniać naszą łączność duchową w „pełności Chrystusa."

Mrs. Eddy tak pisze (Miscellaneous Writings, str. 118): „Nieświadomość siebie, samowola, samo-prawość, pożądliwość, chciwość, zazdrość i mściwość są wrogami łaski, spokoju i postępu; trzeba się mężnie z nimi zmierzyć i pokonać, inaczej wykorzenią wszelkie szczęście. Lecz bądzcie dobrej myśli; walka z samym sobą jest wspaniałą; daje ona obfitość zatrudnienia, boska Zasada wtedy współpracuje z tobą,—i posłuszeństwo uwieńcza wtrwałe wysiłki wiekuistym zwycięstwem." Że „walka ze samym sobą" dostarcza nietylko „obfitość zatrudnienia" lecz również daje bardzo korzystną pracę potwierdzone jest licznemi doświadczeniami opowiadanemi na zaświadczających posiedzeniach w kościołach Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, i drukowanemi w "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel" i czasopismach w obcych językach.

Liczni tacy studenci Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej którzy podczas okresu bezrobocia zużytkowali swój czas na prowadzeniu walki czynnej przeciw swym nagannym rysom charakteru, podobnym tym wyżej wspomnianym, potwierdzają fakt, że ta czynność okazała się najkorzystniejszą w ich poczynaniach. Również wielu takich którzy byli stale na dobrze-płatnych posadach, zawdzięcza swe dobre szczęście temu, że bez względu na to jak pochłonięci byli swemi czynnościami, ani na chwilę nie zaniedbywali pilnej walki ze sobą—walki która zastępuje wadliwe własności materjalnego jestestwa doskonałemi przymiotami duchowych synów Bożych.

Doniosłość i praktyczna wartość stałej i pilnej „walki ze samymsobą" była swietnie zilustrowana opowieścią młodej niewiasty na jednym z posiedzeń w kościele Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. Niewiasta ta uzyskała posadę którą uważała za bardzo obiecującą w świecie handlowym. Pod względem swych talentów i przygotowania szkolnego, czuła się wówczas wyjątkowo dobrze ukwalifikowaną do wykonywania danej pracy. Niestety, ku jej wielkiemu zdumieniu i zmieszaniu, zwolniono ją po dziewięciu miesiącach pracy i powiedziano jej, że jej usługi nie były zadawalniającemi.

Pokornie zwracając się do Boga w poszukiwaniu właściwego postąpienia, zrozumiała że należało jej pokonać wszelkie uczucia pożałowania i usprawiedliwienia siebie, oraz potępienia swego byłego pracodawcy. Przyznała sobie, że poprzez krótki swój okres pracy, więcej przejmowała się oczekiwaniem podwyżki niż staraniami zwiększenia swej niezbędności w biurze. Spostrzegła również, że zbyt wiele polegała na swych osobistych kwalifikacjach w wypełnianiu wymagań swej posady, zapominając o tem, że choć sama z siebie nic uczynić nie mogła, to jednak „z Bogiem wszelkie rzeczy są możliwe" (Mat. 19:26).

Postanowiła spędzać możliwie jaknajwięcej czasu wolnego na bardziej uświęconą naukę Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej w usilnej chęci lepszego zrozumienia i wyrażania swej duchowej tożsamości z obrazem i podobieństwem Boga, i wkrótce uzyskała drugą posadę. Kontynuowane jej wysiłki codziennego poszukiwania „pierw królewstwa Bożego, i prawości Jego" (Mat. 6:33), oraz przejęcie się więcej tym, co mogła dać ze swych przez Boga nadanych zdolności niż tem, ile mogła uzyskać z pochwał osobistych i podwyżek pieniężnych, były wynagrodzone trzema podwyżkami pensji w ciągu pierwszych dziewięciu miesięcy na tej posadzie. Dalej stwierdziła, że praca jej, przestała być przykrą i nieciekawą, jak uważała ją poprzednio; natomiast nowe jej obowiązki okazały się tak zajmującemi, że dnie zdały się wydawać zbyt krótkimi.

O tem że wysokie nagrody, oraz „obfitość zatrudnienia" oczekują tych którzy chętni są postępywać naprzód w wysiłku pokonywania fałszywego pojęcia siebie które wyrażają wszelkie nieboskie przymioty, stwierdzają dalsze słowa Mrs. Eddy na ten temat. W książce, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," tak pisze (str. 194), „Jedynie ci mężczyzni i kobiety uzyskają wielkość, którzy odnajdą siebie przez zupełne podporządkowanie siebie."

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Night in the Tidal Marshes

Between the darkening grasses now the sun
Has left the waters red, as if the long
Slow withering hours of day had left undone
Some tall, defiant blade. The crickets' song
In dull staccatos rides the marshes, spills
In paler sound where yellowing willows lean,
Grows louder now with answering whippoorwills
And herons pausing in the marsh to preen
Their wings of too much silver from the moon.
Marsh grasses, bent, grow cool with stars of dew
Along their lyric length, tremble with tune
Of small late-croaking frogs, stars slipping through.
The waters brighten for this tremulous hour;
Folded by dark, the drowsy lilies waken,
The slow and measured breathing of each flower
More certain than the heart's, with beauty shaken.

DANIEL WHITEHEAD HICKY

"Plenty of employment"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

UNEMPLOYMENT, we are told, is one of the major problems of modern times. Millions of former wage earners are now reported to be idle. Millions of young men and young women, many of them recently graduated from schools, colleges, and universities, seem unable to find satisfactory employment. Various theories are advanced as to the cause of this widespread condition. Earnest thought and honest effort are being devoted to the solution of the problem and to alleviation of the distress of the unemployed and their families, and much that is being done in those directions is constructive and commendable.

However, the question might well be asked if there has not been too often the inclination to view unemployment wholly or mainly as a public problem for government officials to solve by human planning rather than, in a measure at least, a personal problem for each individual to ponder from the basis of spiritual reasoning. "For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence," writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 492 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

In his letter to the Ephesians (Ephesians 4:12, 13), Paul speaks of the grace that is given to each one, "for the work of the ministry, . . . till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." The main work for each and every one of us is to put off the beliefs of a selfhood apart from God and to let that Mind be in us "which was also in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 2:5), so that we may show forth our spiritual identity in "the fulness of Christ."

Mrs. Eddy has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 118): "Self-ignorance, self-will, self-righteousness, lust, covetousness, envy, revenge, are foes to grace, peace, and progress; they must be met manfully and overcome, or they will uproot all happiness. Be of good cheer; the warfare with one's self is grand; it gives one plenty of employment, and the divine Principle worketh with you,—and obedience crowns persistent effort with everlasting victory." That "the warfare with one's self" provides not only "plenty of employment" but also very profitable employment is evidenced in many of the experiences that are related at the testimony meetings in Christian Science churches, and in the testimonies that are published in *The Christian Science Journal*, the *Christian Science Sentinel*, and the foreign language periodicals.

Many students of Christian Science, who have utilized their time during a period of unemployment to wage an active warfare against objectionable traits, such as those described in the foregoing reference, testify to the fact that this activity proved to be the most profitable period in their experience. And many others, who have been regularly and continuously employed in well-compensated activities, credit the good they have experienced to the fact that, no matter how busy they have been in their human occupations, they have not neglected the diligent warfare with themselves which replaces the faulty qualities of material selfhood with the perfect qualities of spiritual sonship.

The importance and practical value of keeping busily employed in "the warfare with one's self" was well illustrated in an experience related at a Wednesday evening meeting in a Christian Science church by a young woman who had obtained what she thought was a very promising position in the business world. She had felt exceptionally well qualified in the matter of human talents and intellectual training for the work she was given to do. But much to her surprise and embarrassment, at the end of nine months' employment she was dismissed with the explanation that her services had not been satisfactory.

Turning humbly to God to be shown the proper course of procedure, she realized that she must overcome all sense of self-pity, self-justification, and condemnation of her former employer. She realized that she had been more concerned during her brief period of employment in looking for increases in salary than in an effort to increase her usefulness to her employer. She saw, too, that she had been depending upon her so-called human qualifications for fulfilling the requirements of her position, instead of realizing that, while of herself she could do nothing, "with God all things are possible" (Matthew 19:26).

Resolving to spend as much of her unemployed time as possible in a more consecrated study of Christian Science, and with an earnest desire better to understand and express her spiritual identity in His image and likeness, she quickly obtained another position. Continuing her effort daily to seek "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness" (Matthew 6:33), and concerned more with the thoughts of what she could give of her God-derived abilities than with what she might get of personal commendation and monetary compensation, she was rewarded with three increases in salary during her first nine months of employment in that position. And she testified that instead of her work being arduous and uninteresting, as formerly she had believed it to be, the new duties were so enjoyable that the days seemed all too short.

That there are high rewards, as well as "plenty of employment," awaiting those who are willing to carry forward their effort to overcome a false sense of self, as expressed in ungodlike qualities, is evidenced by Mrs. Eddy's further words on this subject. In her book, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," she says (p. 194), "Only those men and women gain greatness who gain themselves in a complete subordination of self."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.]

Frankly Commercial

WHAT IS ESPECIALLY delightful in Trollope's confessions is the utter absence of shame. Other artists—some others—do their pot-boiling in private, and proclaim publicly their scorn of pecuniary gain, their adoration of art for art's sake. Trollope writes for money, and is proud of getting it. He speaks of "that high-flown doctrine of the contempt of money, which I have never admired." If he can make a work of perfect art, well and good; but perfect or imperfect, it must sell. He gives an elaborate table—doubtless to many young authors the most interesting portion of the book—containing a full, dated list of all his writings and the sums received for each of them up to the year 1879, amounting to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Nor did Trollope believe that genius must be pampered, humored, taken at its propitious times and seasons. In the nineteenth century everything should be manufactured mechanically, books as well as shoes. "I had long since convinced myself that in such work as mine the great merit consisted in acknowledging myself to be bound by rules of labor similar to those which an artisan or a mechanic is forced to obey. A shoemaker, when he has finished one pair of shoes, does not sit down and contemplate his work in idle satisfaction: 'There is my pair of shoes finished at last! What a pair of shoes it is!' The shoemaker who so indulged himself would be without wages half his time. It is the same with a professional writer of books. . . . Having thought much of all this, and having made up my mind that I could be really happy only when I was at work, I had now quite accustomed myself to begin a second pair as soon as the first was out of my hands."

All the details of this cobbling process are complacently revealed to us. So many words an hour—"to write with my watch before me, and to require from myself two hundred and fifty words every quarter of an hour. I have found that the two hundred and fifty words were forthcoming as regularly as my watch went"—so many hours a day, so many novels a year! Carlyle required absolute silence and leisure for production: the hand-organ over the way tormented him to fury. But this characteristic author of the nineteenth century is indifferent to time and place. "I made for myself, therefore, a little tablet, and found, after a few days' exercise, that I could write as quickly in a railway carriage as I could at my desk." These bits of insight into the method of production will mean more to us when we come to look more closely into the product itself.—From "A Naturalist in Souls," by GAMALIEL BRADFORD. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science Movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1940

D. A. R. Urged To Help Extend National Unity

Former U. S. army officer is speaker at Defense Forum under auspices of State Committee.

As its immediate contribution to national defense, members of the Daughters of the American Revolution should strive to promote national unity despite the bitterness now creeping into the Presidential campaign; refrain from spreading propaganda derogatory to the President or belittling Great Britain; ferret out "fifth columnists" and sabotage, as the organization did in the World War, and "teach Americanism, instill patriotism and encourage loyalty."

These recommendations were made today by Wallace F. Safford, West Point graduate and former U. S. Army captain with a record of 20 years' service, in addressing a National Defense Forum in the Copley-Plaza Hotel under the auspices of the D. A. R. State Committee for National Defense through Patriotic Education.

Avoid Tendency

Mr. Safford asked his audience to avoid the tendency for bitter partisanship as wounds are hard to heal and such a presentation of partisanship "gives the dictator nations the idea we are divided among ourselves." He said these nations are not aware of the American characteristic of closing the ranks and uniting after elections.

"Don't spread propaganda," he urged. "The expression 'The President is leading us into war' and 'Roosevelt is a war monger' are 'made in Germany.' Germany tried the same thing on Great Britain's leaders." He added that remarks belittling Great Britain and the Commonwealth repeated German and Japanese-inspired propaganda. "We should do everything to stop it," he said.

Progress Reported

Mr. Safford gave a reassuring report on progress in national defense. He pointed out that much unjust criticism is being voiced over "delays" and then explained steps necessary to transform industry from a peace-time production to war materiel production. He said the authorities were avoiding the "tremendous waste through haste and ignorance of what we needed" which characterized preparations for this country's entry into the World War "into which we rushed with more enthusiasm than good sense."

He decried as "absurd" the current practice of blaming the Administration for not preparing a national defense three years ago. "Britain did not begin until after Munich, September, 1938. How could we have called for preparations and money a year and a half before Britain began to prepare?"

Today, he said, there is more hemispheral unity than ever before in the past in our history. "The President and Secretary of State Hull are to be congratulated on what they did in regard to naval and air bases. I believe that if the matter had been left to Congress that body would still be debating the issue."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, and clearing tonight; Saturday fair; cooler tonight and Saturday; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 30's; moderate to fresh northwest winds, diminishing Saturday; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Maine and New Hampshire: Clearing tonight preceded by light showers near the coast early tonight; Saturday fair, cooler; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Vermont: Fair and somewhat cooler tonight and Saturday; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Massachusetts: Clearing tonight, preceded by light showers near the coast of southeast portion; Saturday fair; cooler Saturday and in east portion tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and light showers near the coast and clearing tonight; Saturday fair, cooler; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

Eastport to Block Island: Gentle variable winds becoming northwest tonight and slowly diminishing Saturday; weather cloudy with light showers tonight, clearing late tonight; Saturday fair.

Block Island to Hatteras: Fresh northwest winds tonight diminishing Saturday. Weather fair tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	39	39	New Orleans	63	62
Chicago	41	40	New York	48	46
Denver	50	46	Norfolk	50	45
Kansas City	52	45	Philadelphia	48	40
Los Angeles	72	70	St. Louis	40	39
Miami	66	65	San Francisco	59	57
Minneapolis	41	41	Washington	45	47

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 18, 1940.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:13 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Saturday, 12:40 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:28 p. m.

Promoting the Cause of Defense

By a Staff Photographer

D. A. R. Members and Speaker

Left to right: Mrs. William P. Long of Quincy, Wallace F. Safford, former Captain, U. S. A., and editor of "The Military Digest," and Mrs. Fred Spurr of Melrose, Chairman of the Defense Through Patriotic Education Committee of the Massachusetts D. A. R.

Canadian Group Out for GOP; La Guardia to Speak in Boston

Republican Campaign

In a move to quash claims of some Democratic leaders that Massachusetts' 700,000 citizens of Canadian birth or descent may be influenced to vote in a block for Paul A. Dever, a group of Canadian-American leaders today endorsed Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill for re-election and backed Henry Parkman Jr., Republican nominee for United States Senator.

The group included Alexander MacGregor, former member of the Executive Council and past President of the Intercolonial Club; Prof. Roy Davis of Boston University, Past President of the Canadian Club of Boston, Avery Gilkerson, Secretary of the Canadian Club of Boston, Hugh Dysart, brother of the former Premier of New Brunswick, and several others.

"An effort," the statement read, "is now being made through certain political circles in Massachusetts to create the impression that groups of voters can be herded to vote for the Democratic candidate for Governor. The inference has been spread, in subtle ways, that American citizens of Canadian birth and descent can be beguiled through misleading appeals into voting as a united block.

"As individual American citizens of Canadian birth, we strongly resent such an implication. Men and women of our birthright, of which we are naturally proud, are first and above all, Americans. . . .

"The fact that those of us who are sponsors of this statement, after careful thought, unequivocally endorse the honest and capable administration of the present Governor, Leverett Saltonstall, would not justify us consistently to appeal to our kinfolk as a special group to do likewise.

"But we feel free to predict, knowing their devotion to good government, that our people in overwhelming numbers will vote to continue men in office of the type of Saltonstall and Cahill and a real man to represent Massachusetts in the United States Senate, Henry Parkman, Jr."

At the Republican night gathering at the Boston City Club last night, Governor Saltonstall stated:

"I cannot and will not promise the moon, but I pledge myself to continue and to extend the old age assistance act to as generous and as liberal a pension as our financial status will permit."

Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House of Representatives, last night charged that Mr. Dever and other Democratic leaders are misleading the aged persons by promising to pay all citizens eligible for old age assistance an old age pension of $40 a month.

Democratic Campaign

The Massachusetts campaign to reelect President Roosevelt will be speeded tonight when Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York appears as chief speaker at a rally in Tremont Temple sponsored by the Massachusetts Indepent Voters Committee for Roosevelt and Wallace.

Mayor La Guardia, who is Chairman of the National Committee of Independent Voters for Roosevelt and Wallace, an organization formed by him and Senator George W. Morris of Nebraska, is arriving by plane this afternoon. He will be met by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston at the East Boston airport.

The New York Mayor's address will be radiocast from Station WAAB from 9:30 to 10 p. m.

James M Landis, Dean of Harvard Law School, will preside at the rally which starts at 8 p. m.

James M. Curley, Democratic National Committeeman from Massachusetts, delivered a radio address last night under the sponsorship of the Independent and Progressive Voters League of Massachusetts.

"I question," he said, "if any independent voter can find anything commendable in the accomplishments of Wendell Willkie or Leverett Saltonstall or the Republican Party."

He charged the record of the Republican Party is one of broken promises. And added that "what President Roosevelt stands for nationally, the Democratic Party in Massachusetts subscribes to locally."

The former Governor further stated that the "sincerity and honesty" of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, and Democratic candidate for Governor, has never been questioned.

The Democratic state ticket nominees will appear at rallies in Gloucester City Hall, Newburyport City Hall, Amesbury Town Hall and Haverhill, Groton Hall, tonight.

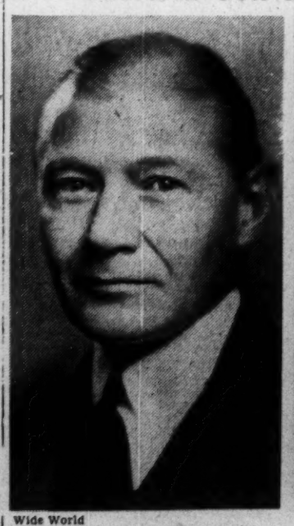
Brann in Plea

BANGOR, Maine, Oct. 18 (AP)—Calling for President Roosevelt's re-election, Former Gov. Louis J. Brann (D) declared last night that "the country has never repudiated a war president."

"And President Roosevelt is more than a war president," Mr. Brann added. "He is the recognized world leader and voice of democracy everywhere.

"He has the confidence of the republics in South America, and of Canada, and can, if elected, maintain the present military alliance and economic good-will existing among all the nations of this hemisphere."

Pro and Con of Third Term



Wide World

Lewis W. Douglas

Former Director of the United States Budget, who denounced the third term at a Willkie noonday rally in Boston.

© Harris & Ewing

Fiorello H. LaGuardia

Mayor of New York City, who will uphold the third term at a Roosevelt rally here tonight

Challenge to Democracy Discussed by Educators

Continued from Page 1

Heard Kilpatrick, formerly of Columbia University and a renowned teacher of teachers, were originally to be limited strictly to 100 educators, supervisors, administrators and key teachers, registration to be made in advance and questions for discussion sent in. But the questions came pouring in, and registrations, too. Two entire school systems closed in order to send all their teachers to the meetings.

"Teachers all over New England were urgent about being included," Dr. Smith said. So in the end, plans were changed and instead of 100, approximately 350 to 400 educators met this morning under Dr. Kilpatrick's guidance.

Discussion Limited

Only a comparative few of the hundreds of questions could be discussed, although in one way or another many others will be taken up in the meetings tomorrow, it was said. Most of the questions showed a realization that world conditions gravely test and influence education, calling for courageous thinking and action on the part of education, calling for courageous thinking and action on the part of educators.

"What changes are needed in the curriculum to bring education into line with what we have already learned through special studies of children's growth and learning processes?" was one. "Are there special contributions progressive schools make to help young people in a democracy?" was another. "What are ways of increasing democratic methods of leadership?" was a third. And others, "How can we help the home to keep pace with the school in understanding and study of the child?" "How can we improve the ability of our children to think clearly, and thus equip them to meet such national emergencies as may arise?"

"Teachers are searching; they are trying to think school problems through in terms of the present time," Dr. Smith said.

Assistants at Meetings

Assisting Dr. Kilpatrick in the discussion meetings held all day were a "resource group" of five educators representing successful specialized experience in five fields: Lura Oak, head of Research Learning Project, Division of Child Hygiene, Massachusetts Department of Health; Miss Katharine L. Keelor, Supervisor of Practice Schools, Willimantic, Conn.; Eugene Randolph Smith, Headmaster of the Beaver Country Day School and a specialist in secondary education; Albert A. Bennett, Brown University, and Miss Marenda E. Prentis, Executive Secretary, Home and School Visitors Association, Boston.

The real heart of the day's discussions, which were earnest and active, stemmed from the conviction, so often expressed, that education if it is to be of real worth must be built upon an intelligent and open-minded study of what children and young people need if they are to take their right places in the world.

"What knowledge is necessary for doing this?" is the aspect that was taken up today, while tomorrow's meetings will be concerned more with "What practices are there?" according to Dr. Laura Hooper, supervisor of elementary education in the Newton schools, President of the New England Progressive Education Association, and chairman of the conference program.

Process of Learning

"Schools of yesterday did not know how learning takes place. They had done little study of the child's responses to school methods. But in recent years educators have given serious study to the child. We now know much of how learning comes about, and if we will also be aware of the world, and courageous and scientific, we can build out of this knowledge a school life and work that is of genuine worth. This is what Progressive Education seeks to do," Dr. Hooper said.

"Education must help us understand America and the people of America," is the first major point in a program for Progressive Education in our time, as incorporated in a report from the national P. E. A. released today for conference discussion. Understanding America includes knowing the peoples in the country, their art expressions, their ways of doing things; it includes an appreciation of the differences of community groups, of laborers and business executives, of the people in cities and in rural areas. It includes knowing one's own community and also knowing other schools, "If American education undertook seriously the task of introducing our people to their country, it would be making a major contribution in the defense of democracy and be developing content for expressions of loyalty and patriotism," the report goes on.

Nine Fields of Activity

Nine areas of activity are programmed in the report, each being developed with practical suggestions for active use in the schools. These will form a basis for education along progressive lines throughout the country and will be offered as the national association's major contribution to educational thought and planning in the present emergency.

The nine areas are: 1. Education must help us understand America and the people of America. 2. Education must help us understand what are the human and material resources of America and how this country uses them. 3. Education must help us understand that democracy is on the march. 4. Education must help us feel that we have a share, a part to play, a task to perform in national progress. 5. Education must help us understand the values of the democratic way of life. 6. Education must help us improve human relations and deepen our concern for the worth and dignity of the individual. 7. Education must help us to be the kind of world citizens needed in the interdependent world of today and tomorrow. 8. Education must help us to have sound bodies and mentally healthy lives. 9. Schools can develop programs to help us understand better the problems that democracy faces.

Harvard Buys Fossil 'Mine'

The richest eastern deposit of primitive horses, camels, dogs and rhinoceroses of the Miocene period, some 18,000,000 years ago, has been found and purchased by Harvard University for research purposes, Dr. Thomas Barbour, director of the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology, announced today.

The deposit, on a 40-acre farm in northern Florida, is expected to give the first good picture of landlife on the eastern seaboard during the Miocene period. All other eastern deposits so far found have been primarily marine in nature. According to Dr. Barbour, nothing like this has ever been found before east of the Rockies.

The Miocene period is especially interesting to paleontologists since it came at the dawn of the dominance of mammals among the animal forms. It was then that apes first appeared in the Old World and notable advances were made by the horse and elephant families. Miocene forms preceded early mankind by some 16,000,000 years.

Under a grant from the Milton Fund of Harvard Dr. Theodore E. White of the Museum staff will work at the site this winter. A preliminary excavation disclosed that several years of excavations will be required to piece together the picture of the fauna then as shown by the fossils.

Fragments from the deposit have been on exhibit for some years at the museum of the Florida Geological Survey. These were seen several years ago by Dr. Barbour, who, with the aid of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Schevill, of the Museum, located the site and made preliminary excavations. Last winter Dr. Barbour and Dr. White excavated for a longer period, finding some complete skulls and long bones. The specimens found at the end of the work last winter were better preserved than those found earlier, and it is probable that further digging will disclose still better preserved material, Dr. Barbour said.

Heavy Weather Throws Boston Shipping Off

Storm-tossed Atlantic waters last night threw local shipping temporarily out of gear, it was reported in ship circles today. As a result, the Boston ship, Berkshire, from Baltimore, and Volusia from Philadelphia, due in port this morning, will not dock before late this afternoon. Another ship, the Yorkmar from the Pacific Coast, will arrive tonight instead of this morning, it was reported.

Bay State's First Volunteer

By a Staff Photographer

'In' Under Roosevelt Proclamation

Left to right: Patrick J. Connelly, Chairman of local Draft Board 30 in Dorchester; Maj. David B. Weden, Press Relations Officer of Selective Service; and David I. Connelly, son of the Draft Board Chairman, who notified his father this morning that he wished to volunteer for the 12 months' military duty under the Selective Service Act.

Dorchester Man No. 1 Volunteer Draftee

David I. Connelly of Dorchester, a Boston attorney, today became the first volunteer in Massachusetts, and probably the United States, for one year's military training under President Roosevelt's Selective Service proclamation.

Mr. Connelly, a Harvard Law School graduate, this morning notified his father, Patrick J. Connelly, Chairman of the local Draft Board and Assistant Superintendent of Mails in Boston, that he wanted to volunteer for the one year of duty.

"I've got to do my part, and I might as well do it now," the attorney said.

He said he was definitely in favor of the Selective Service bill, considering it a necessary measure for the Country's preparedness.

At Selective Service headquarters in Boston this morning, Maj. David B. Weden, Press Relations officer, said Mr. Connelly was the first volunteer in Massachusetts and probably the first in the country.

Selective Service, Army and Navy officials in Massachusetts and New England were increasingly busy today, preparing for expansion of the Nation's armed forces which starts with the first draft call on Nov. 18 and mobilization of additional National Guard units on Jan. 3.

Near 1,000,000 Register in N. E.

Nearly 1,000,000 men throughout the six States registered for a possible one year's training with the military or naval forces. A very small percentage of this contingent is expected to go into service, however, and a still smaller proportion in the first call next month.

According to the schedule released yesterday by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, the Army's first draft will include 30,000 men throughout the country or an average of less than five to the 6,500 draft board areas. Massachusetts with 173 boards would, under this ratio, contribute 865 men; other estimates say that 990 of the 494,582 eligibles would be called.

Massachusetts' draft schedule also calls for induction into service of 3,960 on Jan. 3, with continued calls until more than 25,000 are at camp.

Jan. 3 is also the beginning of national mobilization of eight National Guard divisions and auxiliary units consisting of 126,000 men. These are expected to include the 26th Division, Massachusetts' famed Yankee Division; and the 43rd from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island. Approximately 4,000 guardsmen will still be in "civies" when this mobilization ends on Jan. 19, reports from Washington indicated. These will be mustered in early in February, however, the schedule said.

Many Serving by June 15

About 1,031,000 men should be serving with the colors by June 15 either on conscription service or with national guard units.

Meanwhile, Selective Service headquarters here rushed supplies to local draft boards. The latter, in turn, despite a handicap still existing due to the question whether judges could serve on the boards, began numbering registration cards and expected to have serial numbers for all registrants by this evening.

Serial numbers will be posted in board headquarters throughout the State, and published in most newspapers. The serial numbers are those placed in the lottery bowl in Washington from which the President will draw numbers in the order men will be called to service.

By a Staff Photographer

Consider Problems Facing Schools Under Present Conditions

Educators attending the Second New England Regional Conference of the Progressive Education Association at the Hotel Statler, Boston. Seated, left to right: Katharine L. Keelor, Marenda E. Prentice and Lura Oak. Standing, left to right: Eugene Randolph Smith, Headmaster of the Beaver Country Day School at Chestnut Hill, Mass.; Prof. William Heard Kilpatrick of Teachers College, Columbia University, and Searle Light of the Connecticut Department of Education.

Former Budget Chief Strikes At Third Term

Douglas tells group in Boston that it is a deliberate threat to American democracy.

Declaring that "the issue we are confronted with is whether freedom is to survive," Lewis W. Douglas (D), former Director of the United States Budget, in an address here today denounced a third term for any President as a threat which might destroy "a bulwark of American democracy."

Emphasizing the wide discretionary powers now vested in the Federal Executive, Mr. Douglas declared this tremendous authority can be used by a personnel too long possessing it so to entrench itself in office that it can never be unhorsed. Mr. Douglas urgently asked the nation to unite in rejecting the attempt to destroy the third term tradition.

A former New Dealer who deserted President Roosevelt for the Republican candidate on the third term issue, Mr. Douglas spoke to members of the Willkie Volunteer Committee of Massachusetts and a group of local Republican workers, at a luncheon in the Chamber of Commerce building.

Past Opposition

The speaker outlined the opposition to a third term by Washington, Jefferson, Jackson—whom he said six times asked Congress to support a constitutional amendment prohibiting a third term—Cleveland, and by Democratic Party platforms on two occasions. He then declared, with sober emphasis upon the vast powers of the Federal Government today:

"If the third term tradition was valid when the powers of the executive were restricted and defined by the statutes and were limited in extent, that tradition is a hundred thousand times more valid today."

"As a Democrat, I have a peculiar right to speak of the first organized effort to break a fundamental principle of American politics as deeply embedded in our political structure, as firmly sanctioned by custom and logic, as is the Constitution itself and the Bill of Rights," he declared.

Mr. Douglas elucidated his viewpoint and specified his meaning with the following:

"It is not necessary that it (federal power) be used to eliminate elections; all that is necessary is that it be used to corrupt the freedom of election. It is not necessary that it be used to do away with Congress; all that is necessary is that it be used to coerce the Congress."

Supreme Court

To abolish the Supreme Court of the United States is not necessary in the misuse of federal authority, he went on; all that is necessary is to make the Court subservient to executive pleasure.

"It is not necessary that it be used to destroy the form of democracy; all that is necessary is that it be used to dissipate the substance of democracy."

Mr. Douglas' address was a thoughtfully phrased discussion of the third term issue, and evidenced solid conviction. He prefaced his remarks with a "fair warning" to his hearers that he would not indulge in personal vituperation or criticism of personalities.

He reiterated his approval of the aid-to-Britain policy of the Roosevelt administration, and said "If any criticism is to be made, it must be 'Why were these efforts undertaken so late?' " By implication he chided the New Deal because its present defense effort had been "delayed and delayed and delayed."

Lyons Accepts Challenge For Plan E Debate

Lively, outspoken debate threatened today to transform the placid campaign in Cambridge for Plan E government—a system involving a City Manager and proportional representation voting—into a contest reminiscent of the University City's sensational Plan E campaign of 1938.

Mayor John W. Lyons accepted, with reservations, a challenge from James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School, champion of Plan E and Chairman of the Plan E Committee, to meet him in public debate on Plan E issues.

He reinterated his earlier challenge, which precipitated the exchange of notes between the two men, that Dean Landis debate the issue of proportional representation with Prof. F. A. Hermens of Notre Dame University, an authority on the subject. Dean Landis declined this chcallenge on the ground that the issue is a local one, and countered by challenging the Mayor to debate Plan E.

Mayor Lyons announced that despite this refusal, Professor Hermens has agreed to visit Cambridge on Sunday, Oct. 27. He will speak at the Cambridge High and Latin School Auditorium, Professor Hermens, it is understood, feels that proportional representation contributed to the rise of European dictatorships—an assertion vigorously denied by Plan E supporters.

The Mayor specified that the proposed debate between him and Dean Landis be held after Oct. 27, at the convenience of the Harvard professor.

Big Response of N. E. Youth Marred by Only Six Refusals

As two Boston ministers awaited prosecution for refusal to register, for the draft, and four Connecticut youths were reported also to have declined, officials today expressed satisfaction that out of the approximately one million young men of New England to respond to the call, only these few have stood out against it.

It was believed that the wholehearted, patriotic turn-out of American youth, with only these six so far as known holding out in opposition, was indicative of the growing unity within the country on defense matters. Apparently most youths in this section who did have conscientious objections, it was said, appreciated the fact that the law provides for them, and therefore registered, leaving the matter of their conscientious opposition to war to be handled later in accordance with the law which exempts them from military service.

In Boston, the Rev. Harry H. Kruener, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and the Rev. Keith C. Kanaga, pastor of the Mt. Vernon Congregational Church, indicted by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday for willful evasion of the selective service and training act, awaited arraignment.

Arraignment Later

Although these young men were indicted immediately, the first cases, it is believed, to be acted upon in the country, the arraignment will not take place today, according to Edmund J. Brandon, United States District Attorney. While the Federal Grand Jury in Boston was disposing quickly of these cases yesterday another Grand Jury in New York heard the explanations of ten other young men there who refused to comply with the draft law.

Statements of the Boston ministers explaining their position as conscientious objectors, which were left with Mr. Brandon Wednesday, were read to the jury by the U. S. District Attorney, who later said, "It is obviously unfair to the millions of patriotic and law-abiding young men between 21 and 36 who did register to allow willful violators to go unpunished.

"Conscientious objectors and the like are permitted to state their cases before the draft board, but they were not exempted from the registration.

Hits First

"Delinquents and recalcitrants will find that the Government hits first and asks questions afterward."

The maximum penalty for willfully neglecting to register is a fine of $10,000, or five years imprisonment, or both.

In New Haven, Conn., two Yale students, James Alter of New Haven, a first year Divinity student and Charles Swift of Center, Colo., a Yale senior, disclosed today that they purposely had not registered because unwilling to "co-operate with an act which has as its sole and outspoken purpose the training of men to more effectively kill their fellow men."

Two other cases were reported in Connecticut. The men were identified by Col. Ernest L. Averill, State Draft Chief, as William W. Clark of Hartford, a graduate student at the Hartford Seminary Foundation and an ordained minister, and Robin Rae of Stonington.

Woman Elector For Roosevelt Is Out for Willkie

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 18 (AP)—Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, a Roosevelt presidential elector from Rhode Island in 1936 and a "lifelong Democrat," came out in favor of Wendell Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, "and the strongest coalition government we can assemble."

In a statement to the Providence Journal, Mrs. Brown characterized Mr. Willkie as "the younger and the stronger" of the two candidates, "without malice and without commitments." Mr. Willkie, she said, "is a free man and only a free man can make us free."

Mrs. Brown is the wife of the Democratic member of the State Civil Service Commission. The former Anne Seddon Kinsolving, she is the daughter of the Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving, rector of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore. He lists himself as a Democrat in Who's Who. She is the niece of former United States Senator William Cabell Bruce of Maryland, a Democrat.

Higher Pier Fees Put Off by State

The 100 per cent increase in wharfage rates at the two State-owned Commonwealth piers in Boston which was expected to go into effect on Nov. 1 will be deferred until further notice, it was announced by the State today.

This action was taken to allow further consideration of objections to this increase which have been received from numerous interested parties. The new date will be announced 30 days in advance, it was disclosed.

Pay Increase Announced

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 18 (AP)—The Package Machine Company announced today a wage increase of approximately 6 per cent for all factory employees, effective immediately.

"Yes, Sir! We're Sure 'In the Army Now'"

By a Staff Artist

It's Not All Heroics at Camp Edwards at Falmouth

When the Governor inspects the camp today he will be looking upon long lines of men who a few weeks or months ago were pursuing their ways in "civies." In their number are many novices in this great war game. For the first time they are finding out what life in the army really is, how to live by bugle and command, and above all how to recognize superiors. They are finding out, too, that there are many humble chores in running an army and that life is not all heroics, parades and training in valor. The fellow who can take it with a smile will make the grade.

Boston Thrown Into Chaos by a Firecracker

Commuters going to work in the downtown area this morning thought that Boston had the look somewhat of the cleanup in action after an air raid. Fire apparatus, police ambulances, cruising cars and hospital ambulances jammed in the area caused a traffic tieup of considerable proportions.

The reason: A group of three or four prankish boys dropped an unseasonal firecracker out of a subway train that was leaving Washington Street Under for South Station about 8 a. m., and that started the fun.

A subway guard, apparently taking the explosion of the firecracker to mean something more serious, turned in an alarm. Promptly calls went to Police Headquarters, two or three police stations downtown, and a number of city services that were just getting to work. In practically no time at all, there were 12 cruising cars, nine police ambulances, three City Hospital ambulances, and a full set of fire apparatus crammed into the shopping district, with approximately 100 men manning all this equipment.

After the source of the explosion was found out, the traffic might have cleared up without delay, but at this particular moment there was also a telegraph fire alarm from a building at the corner of Summer and Devonshire Streets, which proved later to be needless. At the same time there was another alarm for a slight fire in Billy's Lunch at Lincoln and Summer Streets.

Someone also chose that moment to pull in a false alarm from a box on Washington Street opposite Boylston.

The rapid succession of alarms caused practically all of the fire, police, and emergency apparatus stationed in downtown Boston to be called. It was about an hour before traffic proceeded normally again in the shopping district.

Plan Would Give 5-Day Work Week

An employer-proposal that the 45-minute lunch period required for textile industry workers be eliminated so that the workers may enjoy a five-day week was referred today to a three-member subcommittee by representatives of the Massachusetts textile plants and spokesmen for textile labor unions at a conference with James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

Joseph Salerno of Lawrence is Chairman of the subcommittee, and William G. Batty and Fred W. Steele, both of New Bedford, are the other members. The subcommittee will confer with Commissioner Moriarty next Monday for further discussion.

The manufacturers proposed that the workers be allowed to eat their lunch while working. At present, they said, the 45-minute lunch period interferes with the normal operation of uniform eight-hour shifts and results in the workers being forced to work on Saturdays to complete their 40-hour work week. By eleminating the lunch period the workers would enjoy a two-day week-end.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

For Saturday, Oct. 19

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Oct. 20

10:45 a. m.—WORL. Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-19.6m). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:45 p. m.—Popular Opera Melodies. DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—"London Calling." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Military Songs; Liszt: Introduction and Fuge, Piano Solo; News in English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.

Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Orchestra selections. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Request selections. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News; News Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—9 p. m.—"Theaterland." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Musical Entertainment from Italy. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.

Guatemala—10 p. m.—Radio Theater. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 15.11 meg., 31.6 m.

London—11 p. m.—Music of Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Saltonstall Reviews 211th Artillerymen

Massachusetts' National Guard anti-aircraft regiment, which leaves for Texas Monday, was on the march today, but it was only a short march of farewell before their former Commander-in-Chief, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, and Army officials at Camp Edwards in Falmouth, Mass.

The Guardsmen, formerly the First Corps Cadets, now the 211th Coast Artillery regiment, landed at Camp Edwards three weeks ago after their induction into Federal service for one year, one of the first units to take that step. Their next destination will be Camp Hulen in the Lone Star State where they will remain for the rest of their training.

Their places will be filled early in the coming year, according to current schedules, by the 26th Division which, it was learned today, will be inducted into service between Jan. 3 and Jan. 19.

The 211th will leave Camp Edwards Monday in four sections, entraining at Buzzards Bay. They will leave in camp the 68th Coast Artillery anti-aircraft regiment of the Regular Army. The 68th vacated harbor defense stations at Portland, Maine, when Maine's National Guard Coast Artillery regiment was sworn in.

Strength of the Massachusetts regiment when it leaves Monday will be 60 officers and 1,271 men, commanded by Col. Stuart Hall.

They were reviewed today by the Governor and Adjt.-Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, who flew from Boston this afternoon, and by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commanding the First Corps Area, and other Army officers.

Lutherans Pledge Part in 'Just' War

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Atlantic Lutheran Conference reaffirmed today Article 16 of the Augsburg Conference, the basic confessional of Lutheran teaching, which asserts "it is right for Christions to engage in just wars, to serve as soldiers. . . ."

Opening a three-day meeting, the conference adopted a resolution deploring "the havoc wrought by war, especially to our brethren of Norway, Denmark and Finland.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
(WRUW shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Brown University Series.
9:30 p. m.—Lessons in Spanish.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	John Duffey, organist	"Western Serenade"
3:15 Kathleen Norris	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	"Scrapbook Stories"	"Melody Mart"
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Hits and Encores"	John Kiley, organist
4:00 "Portia Blake"	"Mother of Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	World's Fair Band	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	World's Fair Band	Consolaires
4:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Army and Navy visit	Comic Page Club
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Studio program	"Superman"; drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Hit Parade"
5:30 "Around the Hub"	Voice and organ	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	Sport program
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; drama	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Talk	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	Republican State Comm.	News Service	Ainsleers
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Popular music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	Political talk	John W. Vandercook	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30 Al Pearce, Arlie Auerbach; orch.	Alec Templeton Time; piano; vocalists; orch.	"Inside of Sports"; Walter Kidder, songs	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"; Russian Choir
8:00 Kate Smith Hour; sketch with Brian Aherne and Henry Hull; music; News	"Ask the Children"; quiz program "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch	Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra "The Yankee Swapper" "The Yankee Swapper"	Anthony Biddle; Harry Woodring, talks Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"	Jim and His Texas Ramblers Sports Program The Continentals
9:00 Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Gangbusters"; drama "Gangbusters"; drama	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30 "Grand Central Station"; drama	News; "The Kickoff"; football interviews	"Everyman's Theater"; Arch Oboler Plays	Fiorello La Guardia, political talk	"Pages From the Classical Album"
10:00 Senator Hiram Johnson, Calif.	Network sports	"Wings of Destiny"; dramatic sketch	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Jay Wesley, sports	Network sports	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Draft talk; Sports Secretary of the Interior	Vic Berton's Orchestra
10:30 Walsh campaign	Political talk	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Harold L. Ickes	West Point's Cadets Studio program
11:00 News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Political talk	Sports Program
11:15 News; music	Music Appreciation	Local news; Weather	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:30 Swing Club	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Jimmy Lunceford's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Swing Club	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Studio program	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	George and Dixie, songs	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	Morning Watch	Weather; Musical Time-
8:30 Greenfield Choir	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	table
8:45 WEEI Food Fair	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	Musical Timetable
9:00 The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	Variations; music	National Defense talk	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Hillbilly Champions	"The Breakfast Club";	Variations; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Honest Abe"; dramatization	Don McNeill, m. c.; vocalists; orchestra	Studio speaker Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round" "Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review Radio Review
10:00 "Young Americans	Cowgirl songstress	"Lincoln Highway";	"The First Offender"	Studio speaker
10:15 In the Making"	Kevin Moore, tenor	dramatic series	dramatic series	Studio speaker
10:30 "Accordiana"	Joseph Gallicchio's Or-	"Bright Idea Club";	"Singing Strings"	"Going Shopping With
10:45 Women's Club talk	chestra	children's program	Organ recital	You"
11:00 News; "Improvisations"	4-H Club program	Concert Music	Student Radio Club	Studio speaker
11:15	"Shall We Waltz"	Women's Clubs Program	Student Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 "Saturday Revue";	"Dance Hour"	Musical Tete-a-Tete	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Weather; musicale	Ed McConnell, songs	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 "Man on the Farm"	News; speakers	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Man on the Farm"	Noonday Review; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 "Country Journal";	National Farm and	"Call to Youth";	Sports; Weather; Tide	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Country Journal";	Home Hour	Matinee in Rhythm	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 News Service	National Farm and	News Service	"This Wonderful World"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Program Previews	Home Hour	Stamp program	"Highlights, Halftones"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Relay from Rome	"Luncheon at the Waldorf"; interviews	Marimba Melodies	Relay from Rome	Alexander Thiede Conducts; music
1:45 Holy Cross - New		Yale-Dartmouth game	Ohio State-U. of Min-	
2:00 York University	Ohio State-U. of Min-	Yale-Dartmouth game	nesota football game	Football music
2:15 football game from	nesota football game	Yale-Dartmouth game	Ohio State-U. of Min-	Boston College - Idaho
2:30 Yankee Stadium	Ohio State-U. of Min-	Yale-Dartmouth game	nesota football game	football game
2:45 Holy Cross - New	nesota football game	Yale-Dartmouth game	Ohio State-U. of Min-	Boston College - Idaho
3:00 York University	Ohio State-U. of Min-	Yale-Dartmouth game	nesota football game	football game
3:15 football game from	nesota football game	Yale-Dartmouth game	Ohio State-U. of Min-	Boston College - Idaho
3:30 Yankee Stadium	Ohio State-U. of Min-	Yale-Dartmouth game	nesota football game	football game
3:45 Holy Cross - New	nesota football game	Yale-Dartmouth game	Ohio State-U. of Min-	Boston College - Idaho
4:00 York University	Ohio State-U. of Min-	Yale-Dartmouth game	nesota football game	football game
4:15 football game	nesota football game	Yale-Dartmouth game	Ohio State-Minnesota	Boston College - Idaho
4:30 Golden Gate Quart't	Club Matinee; variety	Concert Music	Jerry Livingston's Orch.	football game
4:45 Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee; variety	Concert Music	Sport program	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Buffalo Presents"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Buffalo Presents"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Network program	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Network program	"The Kickoff"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Sports	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Music; Sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30 Republican speaker	"Service with the Colors"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 The World Today	"Service with the Colors"	Dramatic sketch	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 'People's Platform': informal discussion	Religious program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Concert Orchestra	Dinner Music
7:15	Religious program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Charioteers Quartet	News Service
7:30 "Crackpot College"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Yvette, songs	Concert Miniatures	"Let's Dance"
7:45 "Crackpot College";	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 'Marriage Club';	Political talk	"Knickerbocker Play-	Soldiers' Quiz	Variety program
8:15 quiz program	World's Greatest Music	house"; dramatic sk.	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Variety program
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	"On With the Dance"	Truth or Consequences';	"Tropical Serenade";	Sports program
8:45 chestra; War news	Political talk	quiz program	soloists; orchestra	"Sing Song Time"
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News Service	
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	European news; Alfred	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	"Contact"; Dave Elman;	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 "Saturday Night	M. Landon, talk	ty's Orchestra	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	
10:00 Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	"Station E-Z-R-A";	Chicago Theater of the	News Service
10:15 Public Affairs	tra; Hans Wilhelm	comedy sketch	Air; Charles Kullman;	"Dance Parade"
10:30 "Master Music	Steinberg, conductor	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Marion Claire in 'Ma-	Vido Musso's Orchestra;
10:45 Works"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	dame Butterfly"	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:00 Weather; News	tra; Hans Wilhelm	News Service	George Olsen's Orchestra	Sports program
11:15 E. Hoagland's Or.	Steinberg, conductor	Local news; weather	George Olsen's Orchestra	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:30 "Swing Club"	News; Music; Weather	Draft Program; Emil	"California Melodies"	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Coleman's Orchestra	"California Melodies"	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

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Connecticut

New Haven — Daily 8:45 p. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 1:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Lewiston—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WCOU, 2110kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.
Presque Isle—Mondays to Fridays, 5 p. m., Saturdays, 4:15 p. m., WAGM, 1430kc.

Massachusetts

Boston — Week days, 12:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 1 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News, direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building; Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.25mc (19.6m), 3:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL; Mondays to Fridays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 15.13mc (19.8m), 7:15 p. m. The Christian Science Monitor Views the News: Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (19.6m), 7:15 p. m., WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:30 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield — Week days, 4 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1210kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth — No regular time assigned, WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield — Daily, 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterburr—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

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Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:15 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc (49m)

Missouri

Kansas City—Mondays to Fridays, 12 noon, W9XA, 26.00mc (11.05m).

Republic of Panama

Colon — Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).

Canada

Manitoba

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SHOPPING THE SHOPS

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Inasmuch as the subject of hosiery usually comes up wherever women are, and one hears such moaning on all sides about how stockings wear and don't wear, how they fit and don't fit, and how much the hosiery bills run to, it occurs to us that you will be interested in the stockings that Joseph Antell (you know, the Debonnair Footwear man) out in Brookline carries, along with all his inexpensive shoes.

They're the Rollins Runstop stockings, and whereas one of their best selling points is the fact that they've been proportioned in three sizes to really fit the small, medium, or large leg, a recent test of their actual service is also of much interest. Because the stockings lasted more than 388 hours, which is a lot of hours in any woman's language! And the "testees" didn't just sit still and look pretty while they were trying them out either; they really gave them the wear that an active woman who is down on her knees putting back electric light plugs, tying little Ella's shoestrings, and doing other chores would! Best of all, though, is their price. Which is 79c, or 89c for the sheers. Naturally, you can order them by mail or phone. The number is now Longwood 8680, and the address is 1296 Beacon Stret, which is right along by Coolidge Corner.

Chandler's Has Those "Midget" Hats

Well, the hats for mama may be big and glorious this year . . . but little Ella of high school and college age is still cavorting around the campus and town with just a smidgen of a hat (if it can be called that!) way back on her head. Sometimes lately we've seen girls approaching, and all we could see was a huge feather reaching way up, and we thought for a minute that it was just perched in their hair. But no; it seems that if you get around in back, there is a little suede or wool penwiper of a "beanie," and the feather comes out of it. If the younger fry in your family has been begging for one, you could surely pick one up for $1 at Chandler's. Surely they don't have to try them on; they're all the same when they get them on their heads, with a fluff of curly bangs in front!

Fredley's Provides The Unusual

One of the most breath-taking numbers at a recent charity fashion show at which Fredley's, of 350 Boylston Street, displayed their clothes, was a "dream" of a dinner dress in the popular all-covered-up style. Long tight sleeves, a long, sleek-fitting skirt, and a flattening, low V neck. As simple as all that, with a few clever drapes here and there, with a lovely be-jeweled ornament right at the waistline . . . and all of crinkly gold cloth that looked so luxurious it was hard to believe the price tag was but $49.50!

Those Handy Lap Tables

One of our choicest possessions is an inlaid lap-table our grandfather made for our grandmother way back in his courting days . . . and it is so handy that we're sure you'd like one of the 1940 versions. It comes on a metal frame which makes it very handy, for you can tip it at various angles, and swing it right up over your bed, in case your family is allowing you to breakfast in bed, or just push it away from your chair. You'll probably find no end of uses for it . . . if the youngsters don't get it first! Jordan Marsh sell them for $3.98, and they're called the "Adap-Table." Which they really are. In either a maple, white, or walnut finish.

They tell us that the trend is now in the direction of those little Japanese gardens . . . to be used as table and mantelpiece decorations. They're amusing, and seem to thrive without too much care, and you can get them out in Brookline at Alice Merrill's florist shop, at 267 Harvard Street. Their prices vary from $1 to $5.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Complete Embargo Demanded On All War Supplies to Japan

Opening of the Burma road has made the conflicts in the Atlantic and the Pacific one war, it was claimed here today by the New England Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies in calling for complete embargo on oil, scrap, steel and other war supplies to Japan.

Simultaneously, the Committee urged all financial and material aid possible for China. This aid, the Committee stipulates, however, should be secondary to that given Britain.

"The recently announced triple axis treaty," the committee through William Emerson, its executive vice-chairman, points out, "is the first alliance directed against our country in its history.

"In meeting this threat, the key to our entire future is the survival of Britain. If Britain wins, the Pacific areas can be taken care of. If Britain loses the aggressors will be victorious all over the world. Under no circumstances, therefore, should the American people be swerved from their purpose of giving all possible aid to Britain.

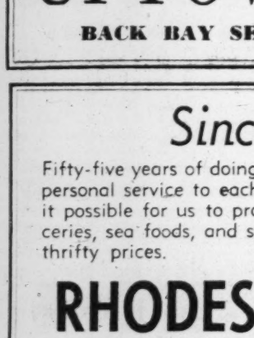
A clear naval understanding between the United States and Great Britain should now be reached, the Committee advises, with staff talks between the two powers scheduled to work out definite co-operative tactics for the simultaneous protection of both the Pacific and Atlantic for democracy.

"There are other areas, second only to the British Channel, in importance in the Battle of Britain and the battle for American security. Should Suez and Gibralter be taken by the Italian and German armies, and the West Coast of Africa fall under their influence, the British Commonwealth would be in a desperate situation and the United States in danger of being cut off from protecting the Western Hemisphere."

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Oct. 20

8:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-19.6m). Devotional program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.



My wife is really quite adroit—
She has a sister in Detroit
Of whom she's always thought a lot
But, yet, whose birthday she forgot.
She telephoned—amends were made—
One-dollar-ten* was all she paid.

*3-minute night and Sunday station rate, exclusive of Federal tax, from BOSTON

TELEPHONE

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

Since 1884
Fifty-five years of doing business on a basis of friendly personal service to each of our customers, have made it possible for us to provide the finest of meats, groceries, sea foods, and seasonal delicacies at genuinely thrifty prices.
RHODES BROS

U. S. Liners To Be Built For Naval Use

Passenger ships of large size, so built that they can easily be converted into airplane carriers, are to be built by the United States Maritime Commission, as a new class in line with the commission's policy to plan ships for future use as naval auxiliaries. So declared Thomas M. Woodward, vice-chairman of the Commission, in a speech before the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, last evening, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce building.

Two huge ships, larger than any now operating on Pacific Ocean passenger lanes, are soon to be built as potential aircraft carriers for the Navy, he said. Bids are not quite closed for the two ships, which may be larger than the America, present largest ship flying the American flag, he added.

Cost and tonnage details were purposely withheld by Mr. Woodward, but it is understood the two proposed vessels are to go on the Orient run, and steamship men present saw the plan as one American answer to increasing competition by Japanese vessels.

Shipbuilding is ahead of the scheduled program, he said, the Maritime Commission having received wholehearted support of workmen and of industrial organizations. The Commission has built a total of 72 ships since April, 1939, he declared, and is now in a position to rush as many as 100 more ships into production "at a moment's notice."

The meeting was the first of the Commerce Club's Fall and Winter season, and maritime, and port organizations were invited to participate in it. Following the address of Mr. Woodward, a technicolor talking picture film was shown to illustrate the results of the Maritime Commission's building program, the training of American seamen and importance of foreign trade to the Nation.

N. E. Products Go On Annual Special Show

New England's third annual pageant of production and merchandising—the New England Days—proceeded today as public officials, consumer and farm groups, and Chamber of Commerce inaugurated special displays of the [illegible]

The observance is described as "a region-wide merchandising effort to promote the sale, on their merits, of the products of New England farm and factories in the New England market." Lasting this year from yesterday until Saturday, Oct. 26, it is designed to call attention to these products and promote their use.

New England Days was started by chain stores, but under the leadership of the New England Council has been broadened to include manufacturers, distributors, trade organizations and 15,000 retail grocers.

Details of the observance vary with localities, because the program is directed by individual civic committees, stores, factories and business interests. Merchants are having special sales and displays. More than 300 chambers of commerce committees have been designated as the "spark plugs" of local efforts to build enthusiasm.

During last year's observance, $12,000,000 worth of New England goods was sold to New England consumers during the 10-day period.

This year's celebration was launched with a proclamation from the six New England governors, pointing out that "New England sales build New England prosperity."

A House by the Side of the Sea

By a Staff Photographer

FHA Development at Revere, Mass.

About 50 of these low-cost homes are up in the Point of Pines section, and another half hundred are planned for completion before snow flies, if possible. The development has few trees, but it has the advantage of an ocean view.

Seashore Site Added Feature Of New Point of Pines Houses

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On Boston's North Shore, in the Point of Pines district of Revere, the Federal Housing Administration is proving one of its oft-repeated claims, that not only can it provide small-income families with decent homes of their own, but it can also gave to these families home sites providing a front yard view of the Atlantic Ocean.

While the view is not like looking across Marblehead Harbor from a high point on Marblehead Neck, nevertheless, it is a seashore panorama and a touch "of the sea" that average American wage-earners had scarcely hoped to acquire until the FHA came to their rescue. More than 100 homes are either finished or now under construction in the Point of Pines community serviced into Boston and Lynn by regular "front-door" bus facilities.

The costs range around $4,000 for four and five rooms, and represent one of several initial attempts by the FHA to obtain reasonably sound construction for average American wage-earners who heretofore had rested their hopes of home ownership upon the future whirl of the "wheel of fortune."

Not everyone will like these houses. They look a bit too overstandardized in places. Yet they constitute a vast improvement over the eye-repelling buildings that formerly stood in the district. They comprise, too, an answer to the persistent challenge of American families demanding homes that in the long run will not increase maintenance costs.

This columnist asked Gardner W. Taylor, Chairman of Northeastern Homes Foundation, what he thought of low-cost homes of the Point of Pines type, and he replied: "The man with a moderate income who seeks to build a low-cost home must be constantly on guard against factors which will increase the costs of the home. And the FHA is attempting to be a guide in these matters."

"But thrown on his own resources, the prospective home buyer must decide how much he wants to spend, depending not only on how much he has in ready cash to pay down, but how much he can afford to borrow and repay in monthly charges. Then it is a wise procedure to consult his retail lumber dealer who may have a wide variety of home plans. Knowing what the home buyer wants, the lumber merchant can guide him in the selection of a home within range of his pocketbook."

Mr. Taylor said that if the home buyer's limit is $4,000 or $5,000, he must make up his mind to do without some of the things that he could have in an $8,000 to $10,000 house. But this does not mean, he said, that the house must be made of cheap materials. Those days are gone forever.

"If economy is necessary," Mr. Taylor advised, "build a smaller home rather than cut corners in construction. Or omit some of the things you would like to have but can do without temporarily. It is false economy to use poor materials in foundations, plumbing, floors, heating, electric fixtures and equipment, since these are the details upon which the wearing qualities of a house depends."

Then there is the "Registered Homes" feature of the Federal Home Building Service Plan which, for a nominal fee, provides architectural advice and protection through supervision during construction. This is one of many sources to which the low-cost home buyer can now turn for counsel and protection against jerry builders. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board, together with the American Institute of Architects, Producers Council, and national organizations of material dealers, have combined to produce better designed homes at low costs to guard against building the "slums of tomorrow."

Experimental Streamline Barns

Even New England's barns are going "streamline" according to Howard B. Ellenberger, head of the Department of Animal and Dairy Husbandry for the University of Vermont, today.

A new barn completed on the site of the main building of the University Farm, destroyed by fire in 1939, is being used as an experimental project to give farmers and builders an opportunity to observe the use of modern building materials and equipment for farm purposes.

Over the next 20 to 30 years data will be collected on the use of a wide variety of shingles installed for comparative advantages on the roof of the new barn. The outside wall consists of cinder blocks, novelty wood siding, cement asbestos shingles, galvanized iron and corrugated transite.

In the walls behind the sidings are various insulating materials such as celotex board, pine shavings, rock wool mats, glass wool, and metallic coated paper, while one section contains no insulation and another no sheathing or insulating materials. Most of the interior is covered with flexboard, a cement asbestos product, laid over a supposedly vapor proof paper and rough sheathing. In addition, there are test sections of cement plaster, fir ceiling, homosote, tempered hard board and unsealed rough sheathing.

Four different makes of iron equipment are used. One set of box stalls is painted, another is galvanized. One side of the cow bar is equipped with both tie stalls and stanchions, painted, another side is galvanized. Floor surfaces include eight different materials in as many sections.

Naturally, the barn looks like Joseph's coat of many colors, but the patchwork effect is not objectionable. The project is drawing farmers from all over New England as an example of a building, the value of which is bound to appreciate with the years.

Emphasis Is Put on N. E. Foods At Boston Marts in Week End

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With lamb prices down a bit, and pork offered at fairly low prices, housewives are finding it easier to keep within their food budgets this week end, especially when poultry is considered. New England days are being observed generally, in food as well as other lines, and many merchants are calling attention to foods grown or produced in New England with big sales.

For lamb legs, the top price is 30 cents a pound, but good quality can be found in first class chain stores at 23 cents where 27 cents was asked last week. Cut-price stores making a feature out of lamb this week end offer legs as low as 19 cents a pound. Fore quarters can be had as low as 11 cents, with chain stores offering them at 13 cents.

Fresh Ham Low

Excellent fresh ham can be found at 19 cents a pound, a meat that makes a fine roast. Some stores offer them at 17 cents and one store at least features them for Friday only at 15 cents. Pork loins for roasting range from 17 to 23 cents, as a general rule. One noteworthy bargain offered this week end is canned spiced ham of well known brand at two cans for 41 cents.

Veal legs are in season and one suburban cut-price store offers New England dressed at 15 cents a pound. Beef prices are still higher than before the recent rise. Meat men talk about scarcity of good beef. Chain stores offer face of the rump roast at 33 cents, and one shop in the suburbs advertises it at 29 cents. In Faneuil Hall stalls the best end of the face of the rump is marked 45 cents a pound.

Poultry offerings include turkeys as low as 23 cents a pound, with well-known chain stores offering them at 29 cents. Some retailers are now offering cooked turkeys at 29 cents a pound. Fowl range from 15 cents for Friday only, to 21 cents in chain stores and 30 cents in the down town stores featuring fresh, near-by birds. Chickens range from 23 to 35 cents.

Seafood Changes

In seafood, many of the seasonal varieties are going out. Smelts are offered in some cut-price stores as low as 15 cents a pound, scallops at 19 cents, haddock 8 cents, and haddock fillets 15 cents. From these levels, the prices range upward.

Vegetables seem to be plentiful. Cabbage, always popular with corn beef, is from 2 to 4 cents a pound for the common white. Broccoli is around 8½ to 10 cents a pound; Brussels sprouts 17 cents a quart; cauliflower up to 25 cents a head; celery 6 to 12 cents a bunch; carrots and beets as low as 3 cents a bunch; green beans as low as 8½ cents a pound; common onions six pounds for 15 cents; squash three pounds for 10 cents, and white potatoes 19 to 35 cents a peck.

Butter is higher again, and even chain stores find it difficult to sell at less than 32 cents for creamery butter. Prints of known chain store brand and reputation are minimum at 34 cents. On the other hand bread is down, the independent bakers having met the recent reductions of the chain stores, and 11 cent bread is now 10 cents.

Bay State Industries Hear The Plea of a British Leader

Calling upon Americans to "shoulder the double burden of helping Britain in addition to providing urgently for your own defense," Sir Walter Thomas Layton of the British Ministry of Supply, asserted here last night that the industrial resources of this continent can offset Germany's war potential.

Sir Walter was principal speaker at last night's annual banquet of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. The banquet was planned in honor of the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador. Sir Walter substituted when Lord Lothian was called to England for conferences.

He sent a message, however, in which he declared: "The one certain way of keeping bombs from your own cities and towns is to so equip the peoples of the British Commonwealth that they can hold that great ring of key positions which control the oceans, and which so long as they can be held, will prevent war from surging up against the North and South American shores."

Sir Walter remarked: "The soldiers, sailors and airmen of England are giving American industry the respite it needs to get underway. But the pressure is severe . . . every help that can be given to assist in repelling that attack and in driving the enemy's air force from our shores will enable us to hasten and expand our own war production and bring nearer the day when Great Britain can resume the offensive."

Sir Walter declared the President of the United States "has both in word and deed undertaken to give all possible material aid to Britain in this fight" and he added:

"But to match the great German war machine an immense industrial effort must now be made. The greatest air armada the world has ever seen must be assembled from various parts of the world to stop the creeping blight of Naziism from spreading not only over Europe but into other continents."

Earlier, H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of the National Association of Manufacturers, declared that "Government unfriendliness to business is a real hindrance to the country's defense program."

He argued that defense should be given the national "right of way," adding that "defense is not coming first when the present emergency is used to try to force the Wagner Act by extra legal means, t orealize ambitions for the mastery of free private enterprise, or to reward the faithful."

Women Voters Increase

The women of Boston are taking an increasing interest in the affairs of government, it appeared today from analysis of the voting lists just completed in Boston.

The record-high number of women now enrolled as voters—191,076—is also a record-high proportion as compared with the number of men. In other words, while the number of men enrolled this year is 8,015 higher than in 1938, the number of women enrolled this year is 18,162 more than two years ago—a much faster increase.

The recent registration, which included many more women than men, brought the total number of women registered to within 8,000 of the number of men. There are 199,041 men registered, and 191,076 women.

The heavy registration this year, which with 80,117 new voters represents the second highest registration in Boston's history, was partly the result of concerted efforts by the Democratic City Committee to swell the ranks of Democratic voters. With similar campaigns being carried out on a State-wide scale by the Republican party, there were new records chalked up in heavily Republican sections of the Commonwealth.

Chairman William A. Motley of the Boston Election Commission attributed the increase in the number of women voters to the general increase of popular interest in Governmental affairs.

Edison Company To Aid Draftees

Frank D. Comerford, President of Boston Edison Company, has notified all employees who have been or may be called for military service that they will be assured of re-employment and that the Company, during their year of service, will pay not only its own but the employees' share of sums necessary to keep group life insurance and pension plans in effect.

The only conditions attached to re-employment are that the employee has satisfactorily completed his tour of duty, that he is able to perform the duties, and that he applies within 40 days after completion of service.

"It has been our aim," Mr. Comerford said, "to make these provisions as generous as possible, and it shall be our purpose to administer them with every consideration for the employee who is privileged to render patriotic service in this time of national emergency."

New Navy Ship To Be Manned By Reservists

Another merchant ship has been withdrawn from commercial service to augment the United States Navy in the national defense program. It is the Esso Richmond, 11,300 gross ton twin-screw, speedy and modern tanker, that arrived at Boston yesterday five days from Texas City, Texas., with 130,000 barrels or 5,460,000 gallons of crude oil.

After discharging the oil at the Colonial Beacon plant at Everett today, the vessel is to move to the Navy Yard, where, as rapidly as possible, Naval Reservists will "take over," and man the 525-foot long tanker. Operated by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the tanker was built under Government subsidy of the United States Maritime Commission and launched at Newport News, Va., Sept. 29, 1939. Capt. Frank Spurr is the present skipper of the Esso Richmond.

Members of the First Division of the First Reserve Battalion of this Naval District were called to active duty to man the tanker, the first Naval Reservists in New England to be called for duration of the emergency.

The Reservists, 99 in number, are to report at the Navy Yard Monday for examinations and final instructions. Those below commissioned rank are to be assigned to the Esso Richmond, possibly for service on the West Coast, though nothing definite is publicly known as to the future movement of the vessel, in line with Naval policy of keeping secret all activities and movements of its vessels.

Lieut. Commander Alvan Fisher, U. S. N. R., of Natick, Mass., commands the First Division. He summoned all members of the outfit to a special meeting at the Navy Yard last evening to announce the orders. Lieut. S. Kennedy Tully of Chestnut Hill, Mass., is second in command.

FHA Makes Rules For Oil Burners

Another step forward in its program of continuing improvement in residential construction and bettering housing conditions throughout the nation was seen in the announcement of John F. Malley, Federal Housing Administration State Director, requiring that all mechanical oil burners included in the plans for FHA-insured houses meet certain standards.

Notices are being sent to all FHA-approved lending institutions, informing them that, effective Dec. 15, 1940, all mechanical oil burners included in new commitments for insured mortgage loans will be required to comply with commercial standard CS75-39 of FHA regulations.

This commercial standard, Mr. Malley points out, applies only to mechanical draft oil burners which are defined as those burners equipped with a fan to provide draft. It requires that the oil burner be approved by the Underwriter's Laboratories and bear a seal of the Laboratories, which seal specifies that the burner has been inspected and complies with the commercial standard.

R. I. Republican Stock Goes Up As State Gets Arms Industry

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 18—Another achievement for the Rhode Island Industrial Commission was scored this week when Gov. William H. Vanderbilt announced that largely because of efforts of the Commission, the Johnson semiautomatic rifle would be put into production in Rhode Island by a new company formed as a subsidiary to the Universal Winding Company of Cranston. The new concern is the Cranston Arms Company.

The announcement is important for this State's industry, for it means there will be new jobs for 300 Rhode Islanders, plus the technicians who are expected to be brought in from other sections.

It was important politically, for the Democratic leaders have accused Governor Vanderbilt's Administration of laxity in fitting the State's industrial machine to the national defense program. The Governor is running for re-election next month.

The announcement also is important from the national defense point of view because it means the Johnson rifle, subject of a long series of debates, will be put into mass production.

Officials of the new company announced a "substantial order" for the Johnson rifles had been placed by "a friendly foreign power." This order is large enough to justify the company in going ahead with its production plans, the officials said.

Latin-American Nation?

The "friendly foreign power" was not identified, but rumors indicated it might be a Latin-American nation.

Political aspects of the development were pushed into the forefront because Governor Vanderbilt himself was the first to make the announcement. He praised the Industrial Commission for its achievement, and pointed out that the Rhode Island Department of the American Legion also had played a part in bringing the business to this State.

"This will be a permanent industry," the Governor said. "It will mean employment for at least 300 additional Rhode Islanders."

The Cranston Arms Company will be the first complete arms manufacturing enterprise in this State since Civil War days, although during the first World War many Rhode Island plants made parts for field guns and machine guns.

The Johnson semiautomatic rifle is the invention of Melvin M. Johnson, Jr., of Boston. Its supporters insist it is superior to the Garand semiautomatic rifle for accuracy, durability, and simplicity. They also say that it is better suited to mass production than the Garand. A storm of criticism arose when the Garand was chosen as the standard rifle for the United States armed forces.

Praise for Vanderbilt

Although the Garand has been accepted officially by the United States Army, the Marine Corps is reported to have thrown its support to the Johnson. Marine Corps riflemen found the Johnson a more accurate weapon.

Johnson light machine guns also will be produced in this State by the Cranston Arms Company.

Confirming the announcement that his rifle would be produced by the Rhode Island company, Captain Johnson had high praise for Governor Vanderbilt and the Industrial Commission.

"I know of no state," he said, "wherein such active co-operation and encouragement is being offered new industry, more especially essential munitions industries, as in Rhode Island. Other states would do well to try and follow Rhode Island's example."

Davis to Head a Group In Salvation Army Drive

Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is again at the head of the Tours and Maritime Group of the Greater Boston Annual Appeal of The Salvation Army, it is announced.

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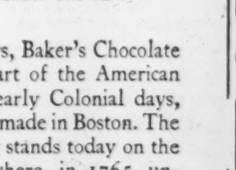

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Greetings to our fellow Bostonians
on the occasion of our
175th Anniversary Celebration
This month the Walter Baker Organization marks a milestone in its unique history of long life in one place, under one name

SINCE early Colonial days, Baker's Chocolate has been a familiar part of the American kitchen scene. And since early Colonial days, Baker's Chocolate has been made in Boston. The Walter Baker manufactory stands today on the very site in Dorchester where, in 1765, under the patronage of Dr. James Baker, grandfather of Walter, America's first chocolate mill was set up.

This is a unique record. No other product we know of in America has had so long a history of being made continuously in one place, under one name. No other product has enjoyed the confidence of American housewives, without interruption, for so many generations.

We are proud of this record of service to America . . . proud of our part in the business history of this great nation. And so we invite all our friends—the millions of American families who *are* loyal friends of Baker's Chocolate—to rejoice with us this month, in the celebration of our 175th ANNIVERSARY.

Walter Baker & Company, Inc.

Army Eleven Features Local Games as 32 Teams Gather Momentum in Football

Stadium and Bowl Contests Highlight N. E. Grid Scene

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Highlighted by the annual games between Harvard and Army and Dartmouth and Yale, the New England football scene this week end finds 32 teams in action in 22 contests.

Games will be played from Maine to Rhode Island, with the majority of contests seeing one Yankee team meeting another Yankee opponent. In all 20 New England elevens will see action against each other, while seven will entertain visitors from outside the district and five will attempt an invasion of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

If it were not for tradition and glamour the Harvard-Army and Dartmouth-Yale games might well be played before sparse gatherings. The glamour of the United States Military Cadet Corps comes to the rescue of the Crimson, while the tradition of the affairs between the stubborn Bulldog and the prowling Indian holds up the Blue.

Beyond these two games, most attention will be centered among the four other local colleges, all of whom with the exception of Boston College seem due for an extremely busy afternoon. Northeastern takes on Bates at Huntington Field; Tufts provides Brown with a breather at Providence before the Bruins tackle Holy Cross, Yale, Army, Harvard, Dartmouth, and Columbia in order: Boston University takes on Cincinnati at Nickerson Field, Weston; and Boston College should have an unexciting warm-up with Idaho at Fenway Park.

Questions

There are interesting questions to be answered this week end, but none of them are important to the national football scene. Some of these queries might be:

What sort of games are Harvard, Army, Dartmouth, and Yale going to put up after their defeats of last Saturday? All four cannot win, so which two will rebound?

Can Boston University's depleted squad take care of a burly Cincinnati crew that is determined to win this year after being upset before the home folks last fall?

How many plays will Boston College use in overcoming Idaho? After all, they used only 10 in defeating Tulane.

Crusaders vs. N. Y. U.

Will Holy Cross be able to keep on its victory trail, interrupted once—and very vociferously—by Louisiana State, against New York University in New York? How will the loss of Joe Osmanski and possibly Capt. Jack Kellar affect Coach Joe Sheeketski's chances?

Can Northeastern win its second game in a row, in fact its second in two seasons, from a Bates team that sent Tufts into the ranks of the defeated last Saturday?

These are but a few of the queries now going the rounds, as all teams await tomorrow's opening whistle. St. Anselm's, however, is due to get the answer to any question it might ask more quickly than the other colleges, for it will play a night game with St. Mary's at Manchester tonight.

Other Games

Among the other interesting games in New England tomorrow are those involving the members of the Little Three. Williams travels to Brunswick for a meeting with Bowdoin, Amherst is host to Rochester, while Wesleyan goes down to Pennsylvania for a game with Haverford. In the Maine college circles, Maine welcomes Connecticut to Orono, while Colby takes on Middlebury at Waterville.

Other games on the schedule tomorrow find Rhode Island State playing at Massachusetts State, Springfield facing New Hampshire at Durham, and Vermont visiting Union in Schenectady. Sunday's sole contest finds Providence College meeting Canisius at Providence.

Following is a list of games this week end:

Friday, Oct. 18
St. Mary's at St. Anselm's.
Saturday, Oct. 19
Dartmouth at Yale.
Bates at Northeastern.
Rochester at Amherst.
Idaho at Boston College.
Cincinnati at Boston University.
Army at Harvard.
Tufts at Brown.
Williams at Bowdoin.
Norwich at Coast Guard.
Middlebury at Colby.
Trinity at Hobart.
Panzer at Lowell Textile.
Connecticut at Maine.
Rhode Island State at Mass. State.
Springfield at New Hampshire.
Holy Cross at New York University.
Arnold at Trenton Teachers.
Vermont at Union.
American International at Worcester Tech.
Wesleyan at Haverford.
Sunday, Oct. 20
Canisius at Providence College.

Performers on Gridirons in This Vicinity

1. Fred Nichols, right halfback, Idaho. 2. Len Erickson (Waltham, Mass.), guard, Northeastern. 3. Frank Maznicki (West Warwick, R. I.), back, Boston College. 4. Hank Mazur (Lowell, Mass.), back, Army.

Cadets Face Crimson In Major Game

Probable Line-Ups

Harvard		Army
MacKinnon, le	re.	Farrell
Elser, lt	rt.	Harris
Peabody, lg	rg.	Weidner
Dietz, c	c.	Gillis
Lowry, rg	lg.	Murphy
Gardiner, rt	lt.	Michel
Kaufman, re	le.	Seip
Heiden, qb	qb.	E. White
Spreyer, lh	rh.	Hennessy
Lee, rh	lh.	Jarrell
Brown, fb	fb.	Mazur

Referee—F. X. Keating, Fitchburg. Umpire—A. P. Menton, Loyola. Head Linesman—L. A. Young, Pennsylvania. Field Judge—C. M. Waters, Williams. Time of game—2 p. m. Place—Harvard Stadium.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Preceded by the colorful pregame parade into the Harvard Stadium of half of the United States Military Academy cadet corps, the Army eleven faces Harvard tomorrow afternoon at 2 p. m. The 900 Cadets will enter the Stadium at 1:15 o'clock, march to formations on the field, cheer, and hustle into their seats.

Neither Dick Harlow, Harvard coach, nor Bill Wood, Army mentor, were definite regarding certain of their positions for the opening whistle. The Cadets worked out in the Stadium this afternoon at 2 o'clock and Harvard followed at 3:30.

Student Rally

After the Crimson workout a student rally, called by the Harvard Crimson, student paper, took place at Soldiers Field. Sherman Gray, oarsman and President of the Undergraduate Athletic Council, Capt. Joe Gardella of the team, and Harlow delivered addresses to the students. The Crimson team left for Brae Burn Country Club to spend the night.

An estimated attendance of 35,000 will see the game and a gate sale tomorrow may increase the estimated figures. Although Army and Harvard were soundly trounced last Saturday, both teams are set to regain prestige at the expense of the other. On paper they are quite evenly matched with Harvard made the slight favorite in some quarters.

Favorable weather was predicted by the weather bureau and the Cadets promised a good game in that they seek to equalize for the 15-0 defeat here last year. The play of the Harvard line will be watched by the experts since Army linemen, even including the All-America prospect of last year, Harry Stella, have always been susceptible to traps.

The visitors are schooled in the Harlow offense since it resembles that of Cornell, the team Army trailed last Saturday, 45-0. The Cadets were completely outmanned in that game but will face more of an equal here. Since Army always has been a hard-hitting team, the Crimson players are not taking the game lightly in any way.

McNicol Out

Harvard will not have its best passer, Don McNicol, in the game this week, but will be strengthened both offensively and defensively by the return to action of Burgy Ayres at center, who will divide duties with Sheldon Dietz. Capt. Joe Gardella again will spell Charley Spreyer in the tail back post with McNicol on the sideline. There is doubt whether Dietz or Ayres will start at center and Vern Miller or Pete Elser at left tackle.

The Army situation is also doubtful although the forward wall seems pretty certain to start as printed above. It is expected that Hank Mazur, former Boston College freshman from Lowell, Mass., will perform in the backfield, and all reports are that he will spruce up the Army attack over what it has been to date this season. Mazur has not played a game as yet.

Weekly Game of Football Predictions

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Conducting the weekly interview with football's willing (but frequently misinformed) crystal ball:

Alabama-Tennessee: Alabama's the mystery team of the Southeastern Conference but Tennessee, off its decisive defeat of Duke, looks like the Sherlock Holmes to provide all the answers. The Crimson Tide, reputedly exceptionally strong, hasn't played a major foe yet and this vote, therefore, goes to Tennessee.

Notre Dame-Carnegie Tech: Tech teams of the past have been tough meat for the Irish. This is another year and it will be a major surprise if Carnegie keeps the score within reasonable bounds.

Cornell-Syracuse: Syracuse, with a sophomore find in Sal Mirabito, may give the Big Red some trouble but Cornell is so well drilled and strikes with such devastating quickness that a Syracuse victory seems impossible. The ballot is cast, as usual, for Cornell.

Michigan-Illinois: Bob Zuppke, canny coach of the Illini, engineered one of 1939's greatest upsets in this game. History can, and does, repeat but so far as this corner is concerned, we'll take Harmon, Evashevski and company.

Washington State - Stanford: Stanford, lone unbeaten, untied major outfit in the Far West, has a stand-out back in Norman Standlee and a tricky offense. Washington State has tied Southern California and beaten California. In a quandary of this sort, only the coin can help . . . Stanford.

Texas Aggies-Texas Christian: Stringing along with the Aggies to the bitter end.

Colgate-Duke: Duke has had time to get over the Tennessee setback and rates the nod in this one.

Penn-Princeton: Penn may not be quite so good as the 50-7 score against Yale indicates but should get past this one, especially since the Tigers seem to be having line trouble. Penn.

Pitt-Fordham: The Panthers have developed surprisingly well and this should be fiercely contested all the way, but Fordham is the choice.

Columbia - Georgia: Columbia teams, given exceptional coaching, usually are strong until injuries play hob with a small squad. Georgia is young but potent. Out of the hat . . . Columbia.

Yale-Dartmouth: De-emphasis, doubled in spades. But Seymour and Anderson will be back and the nod goes to Yale.

Harvard-Army: With Johnny Hatch an uncertain Army starter, the choice is Harvard.

Ohio State-Minnesota: It begins to look as though Ohio State was overrated. Minnesota is rested and ready—or should be. Minnesota.

Wisconsin-Northwestern: Having hurdled Ohio State, deCorrevont, Clawson, et al., look safe enough in this one, although Wisconsin's passes may spell trouble. Still, Northwestern.

Indiana-Iowa: Bo McMillin's fortune is going to change sooner or later, but, in the meantime, Iowa.

Kansas-Nebraska: No need to look past Nebraska.

Missouri-Iowa State: Looks like too much Christman for Iowa State.

Oklahoma-Kansas State: The Sooners' defense hasn't looked like much, but they have plenty of scoring power. Oklahoma.

Washington-Oregon State: Tough as any on the list and no surprise either way. The coin spins and says . . . Washington.

California-U. C. L. A.: Ditto this one, but perhaps U. C. L. A. is overdue. U. C. L. A.

Southern California - Oregon: We'll take Southern California, or did you guess?

Southern Methodist - Auburn: The Mustangs just managed to snare a tie with Pitt last week. Auburn is first-class in every respect. This vote for S. M. U. is based on nothing more substantial than the fact the game will be played in Dallas.

Baylor-Villanova: Baylor, for the same reason.

Arkansas-Texas: Spot for an upset but we'll take Texas.

Georgia Tech-Vanderbilt: The Commodores are surprisingly tough but Tech's scoring punch should be decisive. Georgia Tech.

Mississippi-Duquesne: Can't see Duquesne in this one. Mississippi.

Tulane-Rice: Rice, timidly and reserving the right to a recount if Tulane happens to click as it should.

North Carolina State-North Carolina: The Tarheels are back on the right track. North Carolina.

Manhattan-Detroit: Taking Detroit.

Temple-Michigan State: Likewise, Michigan State.

Also: Boston College over Idaho; Holy Cross over N. Y. U.; Navy over Drake; Florida over Maryland; Kentucky over George Washington; Washington & Lee over Richmond; Virginia over Virginia Military; Georgetown over Virginia Tech; Wake Forest over Marshall; Colorado over Colorado State; Denver over Wyoming; Utah over Utah State; Texas Tech over Brigham Young.

Bears Face Indians Sunday

The Boston Bears, winners of their last three American League contests, oppose the Buffalo Indians in an American Professional Football League game at Fenway Park Sunday afternoon at 2:30.

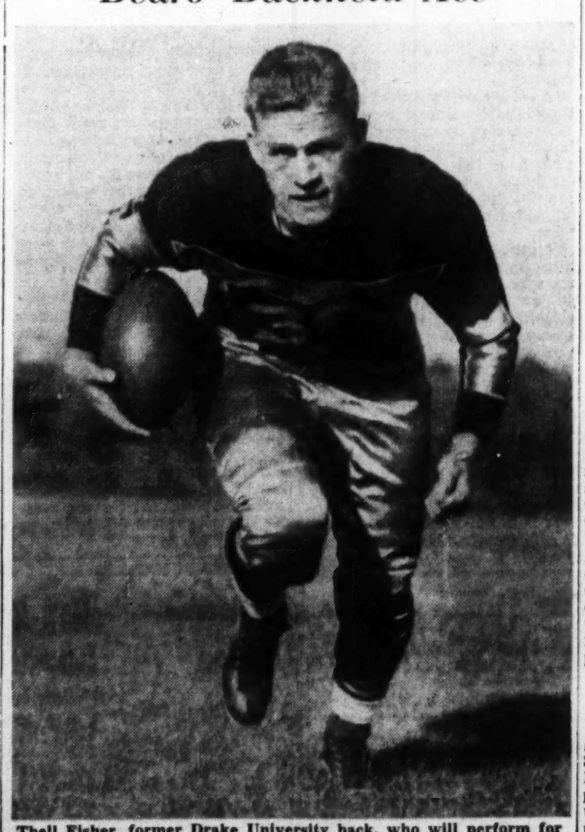
The Bears defeated Buffalo 10-0 at Buffalo, Wednesday night, in a very even contest. The Bears recovered two fumbles to pave the way for a field goal and a touchdown. Warren "Red" Negri, the Bears left guard, made a 37-yard placement in the closing seconds of the first half and in the final period, Andy Karpus passed to Fe Bohan in the end zone for a touchdown. Negri added the tenth point.

Because the Columbus Bulls defeated the previously unbeaten Milwaukee Chiefs 7-3 at Columbus, the Bears advanced to second place in the League standing. The Bears and Milwaukee have each won three out of four; Columbus has won four out of five.

The Bears can go into a tie for first place by defeating the Indians at Fenway Park on Sunday inasmuch as the league-leaders, the Columbus Bulls, are idle. The Bears have games away from home with both Columbus and Milwaukee and a tilt at Fenway Park with Milwaukee a week from Sunday, which will give the Boston team a fine chance to win the championship.

The old Dorchester Post of the American Legion band will entertain at the Bears Sunday game before the game and between the halves.

Bears' Backfield Ace



Thell Fisher, former Drake University back, who will perform for the Boston Bears against the Buffalo Indians at Fenway Park Sunday afternoon.

Brown to Face Jumbo Gridmen In Providence

Probable Line-Ups

Brown		Tufts
Marsolini, le	le.	Hanaburr
Taylor, lt	lt.	Rowell
L. Sheehan, lg	lg.	Pittman
Karafotias, c	c.	Richardson
Rotelli, rg	rg.	Lorett
Haweeli, re	re.	Hosmer
Soloway, rt	rt.	Bournazos
Duesing, qb	qb.	Rutter
Savignano, lh	lh.	Harrison
Laudati, rh	rh.	West
Stepczyk, fb	fb.	Curtis

Referee—George T. White, Boston College; umpire—Joseph G. Crowley, Muhlenberg; head linesman—Albert B. Maginnes, Lehigh; field judge—Alton K. Marsters, Dartmouth.
Time of game—2:00 p. m.
Place—Providence.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 18—The Brown eleven will attempt to regain the victory highway tomorrow, after the Colgate defeat of last week, against a sturdy Tufts team at Providence.

The current Jumbo contingent opened the season impressively with a 16-0 triumph over Bowdoin, followed by a 38-7 win over Middlebury. Last week, Coach Lou Manly's charges tasted their first defeat, being edged 12-7 by Bates in the final minutes of the game after leading most of the way.

Middlebury Harriers

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Oct. 18—The Middlebury College cross country team will open its season against Union's varsity harriers at Schenectady, N. Y., tomorrow afternoon. The Panthers have been greatly weakened this year by the loss of Capt. Jack Santora, Marvin Johnson, Bob Post, and George Melewicz.

Coach Arthur Brown will rely on Capt. Fred Butler, Middletown, N. Y.; Peter Stanlis, Nutley, N. J.; Dave Smith, Pittsford, Vt.; Fred Bates, Winchester, Mass.; Howard Schlieder, White Plains, N. Y.; Bill Scott, Keene, N. H., and Jack Egbert of Buffalo, N. Y., to win the meet for the Panthers.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Chicago Cubs released Pitchers Earl Whitehill and Jack Russell; Reds released Al Simmons, veteran outfielder.

Baugh Appears Headed for His Greatest Season

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (AP)—Slingin' Sammy Baugh, the Washington Redskins' ace halfback, has been passing star since he first entered professional football, but this year he appears headed for his greatest season.

To date the former Texas Christian halfback has thrown the ball 57 times in the Redskins' four 1940 contests and he's connected 40 times. This is a passing efficiency of .701.

The 40 passes have been good for 556 yards, and up until last Sunday when the Redskins met the Chicago Cardinals, who lead the league in pass interceptions. Baugh had had none intercepted.

Chicago ruined the record, intercepting two, but at that he's far ahead of his competitors.

This year ends Baugh's three-year contract with the Redskins and he has been saying he planned to quit professional and go back to Texas to coach and live on his ranch.

But Baugh's boss, George Preston Marshall, President of the Redskins, has other plans.

Bruins Play Tomorrow Night

Coach Ralph Weiland of the Boston Bruins is highly elated over the speed and combination play of the Bruins newest line put together a year ago, with Art Jackson at center, Herb Cain at left wing and Eddie Wiseman at right wing.

That line is to do double duty at Hershey, Penna., tomorrow night when the Bruins play their first exhibition game and will play for the Hershey Cubs against Flash Hollett's Bruins Cubs and then play for the Bruins against the Hershey Bears.

"Both Cain and Wiseman are flying," Weiland said today, "and as soon as a slight natural stiffness gets out of Art Jackson's ankle which was broken a year ago in the Bruins play-off series, I think you will see this trio give the Krauts and Cowleys a run for scoring money."

Weiland and Manager Art Ross, who returned to Hershey today from New York where he attended the meeting of the National Hockey League, cannot hide their satisfaction at the way the Bruins have progressed during their first week of practice. The players were superbly conditioned when they reported and this made it possible for Ross to start scrimmaging on Tuesday and getting away to a fast start.

In tomorrow night's exhibition games the Bruins will play the Hershey Bears and the Bruins Cubs, composed for the most part of amateurs here for tryouts, will play the Hershey Cubs. To bolster the Hershey line-up, Red Hamill will play for both Hershey teams. Flash Hollett will play for both Boston teams and Cain, Jackson and Wiseman will play for the Hershey Cubs and for the Bruins. The main reason for Hamill playing with Hershey is that Ross and Weiland want another look at him on defense where he played several games for the Bruins last season. Until now he has been worked as a forward in pre-season training.

Leahy to Start Regular Outfit At Fenway Park

Probable Line-Ups

Idaho		Boston College
Ryan, le	re.	Goodreault
Piedmont, lt	rt.	Yauckoes
Zenkevitch, lg	rg.	Kerr
Solinsky, c	c.	Dubzinski
Workman, rg	lg.	J. Zabilski
Rathbun, rt	lt.	Manzo
Berllus, re	le.	Woronicz
Beall, qb	qb.	Toczylowski
Nixon, lhb	lhb.	O'Rourke
Acuff, rhb	rhb.	Maznicki
Bell, fb	fb.	Holovak

Referee—P. N. Swaffield, Brown; umpire—H. L. Mumma, West Point; linesman—F. T. Vincent, Yale; field judge—Dr. C. L. Sullivan, Dartmouth.
Time of game—2:00 p. m.
Place—Fenway Park.

Proving conclusively that he is very much perturbed about an Idaho team which doesn't seem to be worrying many fans, Coach Frank Leahy of Boston College decided today that he would start his first team against the Vandals tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park. In announcing that he would start his regulars, the coach of the undefeated Eagles announced simultaneously that he had intended to do so all week, and added that he was much surprised to learn that anyone thought otherwise.

The All-America prospects of the Maroon and Gold—Gene Goodreault, Charlie O'Rourke, George Kerr, and Henry Toczylowski—will all be in there at the start of the fray, with the possible exception of Toczylowski, who has an injured leg. There will be one change in the starting line-up, as Henry Woronicz, by dint of his fine play against Temple, plus a couple of fine showings in scrimmages this week, will take over the left end post, hitherto held by Alex Lukachik. Luke will see a lot of service, however.

Walter Dubzinski will start at center, a post for which he has competed for the past two years with Chet Gladchuk. Chet, like Lukachik a resident of Bridgeport, will play a good part of the contest. Even though the first team will start the game, many of the reserves should see action.

The Idaho team is the first Pacific Coast squad to play Boston College since the Eagles took up the gridiron practice way back in the nineties.

President-Pro Golf

Combining for a 77, Sidney W. Winslow, Jr., and Tom Mahan of United Shoe won both low gross and low net honors in the fifth annual president-professional foursome championship at Weston Golf Club yesterday. The two led J. P. Carr and Harold McSpaden of Winchester by one stroke for the gross prize, and A. W. Hutchinson and George Apple of Bear Hill by one stroke for the net award. A dinner followed the tournament, at which C. Campbell Patterson, Jr., retiring President of the M. G. A., presided and presented prizes.

Regional Managers

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—Five regional managers to aid the 48 State commissioners and President Ray Dumont of the National Semi-pro Baseball Congress in handling the 1941 tournaments have been named. They include Ralph Miller of Portland, Maine, and Frank R. Swast of Apollo, Pa.

Huskies After Second Victory In Bates Game

Probable Line-Ups

Northeastern		Bates
Waltonen, le	re.	Marshall
Jensen, lt	rt.	Topham
Abend, lg	rg.	Parmenter
Grey, c	c.	Dalkus
Erickson, rg	lg.	Sigsbee
Williams, rt	lt.	Ayers
Macfarland, re	le.	Witte
Barry, qb	qb.	O'Sullivan
Dias, lhb	lhb.	Bulliveau
Sheridan, rhb	rhb.	Malone
Tubbs, fb	fb.	Buccigross

Referee—E. J. Shaughnessey; Umpire—W. J. Pendergast; Linesman—W. J. McConnell; Field Judge—E. D. Roberts.
Time of game—2 p. m.
Place—Huntington Field.

Northeastern will seek its second straight victory of the year tomorrow afternoon at Huntington Field when it faces Bates in an alumni home-coming-day game.

A huge student rally tonight will set the stage for the contest. More than one thousand students are expected to attend the festivities, which are under the direction of Connie Sullivan of Cambridge, football captain last year.

The Huskies have high hopes of adding another triumph to the 12-7 victory scored last week over Springfield. The starting line-up will be the same with the exception of left end, where Ed Macfarland has replaced the injured Jim Reilly. Ed Jensen of Dorchester has been named to a starting tackle post although Jim Jefferson of Belmont appeared all set for that honor earlier in the week.

Northeastern will start its power backfield of Veterans Ed Barry, Ronnie Tubbs, and Phil Sheridan, and Sophomore Joe Dias. The physical condition of Jim Reilly is somewhat in doubt, but if the Brighton boy is ready, he will play in the second unit which includes Sophomores Frannie Murray, Ed Sakovitz, and Gunnar Myrbeck.

The visiting Bobcats, heartened by their victory over Tufts last week, will bring a flock of Greater Boston boys. The game will be something of a home-coming for Coach Wendell Mansfield, who won his first coaching fame at Winchester High.

The Bobcats are captained by Mike Buccigross, who starred at Jamaica Plain and Cushing Academy. Harry Gorman, kicking ace from Boston Latin; Al Topham, heavyweight tackle from Huntington; Johnny Malone of Lawrence Academy, Norman Marshall of Malden, and George Parmenter of Hingham are other Greater Boston boys expected to star for Bates against the Huskies tomorrow.

Hanley Revamps Terrier Eleven

Probable Line-Ups

Boston Univ.		U. of Cincinnati
Murphy, le	re.	Croucher
Valas, lt	rt.	Oppenheimer (Capt.)
Brown, lg	rg.	Keichner
Gold, c	c.	Meier
Cremens, rg	lg.	Virgin
Wedemeyer, rt	lt.	Maloney
Barry, re	le.	Wainscott
Pantano, qb	qb.	Sternsberg
Thomas, lhb	rhb.	Zelinski
Burnell, rhb	lhb.	Dixon
Morris, fb	fb.	Gretchen

Referee—Leo Daley, Boston College; umpire—W. F. Fleming, Boston College; linesman—J. R. Gilroy, Georgetown; field judge—E. E. Allen, Springfield.
Time of game—2:00 p. m.
Place—Nickerson Field.

Boston University will present a completely revamped football lineup for its coming clash with the University of Cincinnati at Weston tomorrow afternoon.

In the forward wall, Dave Gold will replace Sid Michaels at center; either Bill Barry or Howard Mitchell will start at right end in place of Capt. Jim McDonald; and Bob Brown, who has been groomed as an end, tackle and center during the past two years, will make his bow as a guard starting at left guard.

The chances are very slim that Captain McDonald will be able to play at all because of an injured shoulder. One pleasant bit of news, though, is that Sid Michaels may be able to see some action in a reserve role.

In the backfield, George Pantano will start his first game of the year at quarterback and Charlie Thomas will step back into the left halfback spot ahead of Jim Cassidy. Because of the loss of Al Clark and Jim Sullivan at right halfback, Frank Proviazano, a left halfback, has been switched over to that spot. Either he or Eiden Burnell will start at right halfback. "Chick" Morris, an outstanding sophomore, will make his bow as a fullback.

Golfers in Hundreds of Towns and Cities

are wearing comfortable, well-built golf shoes purchased from stores they have seen advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. These merchants know golf shoes. In fact, they are likely to be unusually good judges of the right shoes for any occasion.

Picture Is Changed in Big Ten Since Northwestern Upset Plans of Buckeyes

Michigan and Minnesota Now in the Foreground

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—How the picture changes from one Saturday to next during this football season. Hardly anyone who knew about the situation, including Lynn Waldorf, would have suggested about the beginning of the season that Northwestern would be good enough to defeat the Buckeyes of Ohio State on last Saturday. They did haul down the colors of Scarlet and Gray by the score of 6 to 3 and just about spoiled the season for Ohio, and the very definite reason for this reversal of form was due to the inspired play of the Wildcats.

With what was credited as being one of the finest backfields in the country, Ohio should have scored at will, but they didn't cross Northwestern's goal line. The only score came from that magic toe of Charlie Maag who was able to boot a field goal in the third quarter. Lead by center Paul Hiemetz the Northwestern line was truly superb and succeeded to the place held by that iron man line of Iowa last year. The first string played almost the entire game and only came out when they were exhausted. Of such are champions made, yet we do not believe this will lead anyone to believe the Wildcats are now on the road to an unexpected championship.

Rather would we suggest that you turn your eyes on the Michigan team which plays its first game in the conference, next Saturday. The coast-to-coast swing taken by the Wolverines has afforded an excellent opportunity for the team to get settled into it's stride and now that it has been eminently successful, they are liable to keep rolling through the four Big Ten games on their schedule.

One other team should have your close attention if you are looking for a champion in the Big Ten and that is the one from Minnesota. Consider for a minute that these boys defeated the Huskies from Washington on one Saturday and on the next week-end defeated the highly rated Cornhuskers of Nebraska. With a climax runner such as Frank, the Gophers are definite possibilities as leaders of the parade. They play Michigan and there is a game to watch!

* * *

Why Don Scott of Ohio was willing to take a chance with a forward pass when ahead, in dangerous territory, is something he alone can tell. Quarterbacks are continually told by their coaches to refrain from throwing passes inside their 40-yard line unless the team is behind, and yet that is what Scott did, thereby affording Northwestern a chance to grab the ball near the Ohio goal line. Hiemenz grabbed it and deCorrevont ran with it and away went the Ohio season.

* * *

Now that Ohio has had this experience, it may be just the wrong time for Minnesota to be playing them as they do next Saturday. Ohio will be due to really "pour it on," after having the edge taken off the lustre they thought was theirs. A win for the Gophers will convince everyone that Bernie Bierman has another fine team. They will still have several tough games to win after this Saturday, but the "hump" is the Ohio game, so watch that game this week-end.

* * *

Missouri in successfully defending the championship she won last year, still depended on the forward passes of quarterback Paul Christman in the game last Saturday with Kansas State. The line is not giving this boy the protection he had last year and as a consequence "Pitchin" Paul is not throwing with the accuracy of last year when he was named All-America quarterback. When the chips are down he is there for he was the important factor in all of the touchdowns scored by Missouri and the pass was the main weapon.

* * *

Never let it be said that the "pros" don't play football, as rough and tough as the boys in the colleges. After last Sunday, the Chicago Cardinals are exhibit number one, to refute that statement. Five regular members of the team came back from the game with the Washington Redskins, so handicapped that it is likely they will not play in at least the next game and in a couple of cases the boys are through for the season. The score of 28 to 21 is evidence of the thrills for the spectators, which, taken with evidence of what happened to the Cardinals leads us to believe that the boys were really putting something besides carefullness in the game.

* * *

This is going to be another record year, financially, in the Big Ten. Doesn't look like the game is slipping as some of the critics would try to make us believe.

'Lions' Leader' —By Pap'

Hugh BARBER
-CAPTAIN OF THE COLUMBIA FOOTBALL TEAM
!!
THIS IS THE END OF YOUR MARCH
HE'S NOT SPECTACULAR BUT HE DOES A THOROUGH JOB - ONE THAT HIS TEAMMATES, COACHES and OPPONENTS CAN BEST APPRECIATE
HE HAS DEVELOPED INTO ONE OF THE FINEST ENDS THE LIONS HAVE BOASTED IN RECENT YEARS
COLUMBIA HAS A REAL AIR ATTACK THIS SEASON AND HUGH IS ONE OF THE MAIN REASONS IT IS CLICKING
PAP
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Coach Lou Little summed up the prospects of the Columbia football team at the start of the season by saying: "I'm hopeful."

The tutor of the Lions quickly followed that up with the explanation that he didn't mean to sound too optimistic until he saw how several sophomore key men reacted under fire.

After Columbia's triumph over Dartmouth, Coach Little admits that he is still "hopeful" and even a bit optimistic. And all because his team shapes up as a well balanced outfit with considerably more reserve strength than he has been accustomed to in the past few seasons. From the sophomore ranks has come help in the spots which needed strengthening most.

In all but three positions, Columbia has veterans of considerable experience. The three positions will be manned by Joe Siegal, an end, and Ken Germann and Paul Governali, backs. Siegal appears to be a find and likely to outdo the deeds of his brother, Johnny, who was a star end with the Lions two seasons ago.

Much depends on Governali. The youngster lacks experience but he has measured up well in the early games. He has exceptional poise for a sophomore. He seems sure of what he wants to do and goes about his chores with the air of a veteran. He runs well with the ball, can cut sharply and packs plenty of punch on the off-tackle smashes.

Like all Lou Little teams, the current Columbia aggregation is well versed in fundamentals. Columbia's plan of engaging in practice games with neighboring squads before the regular season opened appears to have contributed much toward welding the team into a well-knit unit. Actually, the club gained as much experience in its informal jousts with Pennsylvania, Navy, Rutgers, Army and Manhattan as most teams acquire in a month of the playing season.

The team's early success has boosted the hopes of Columbia's supporters.

Baseball Will Take Draft And Ask for No Favoring

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Baseball is going to take the draft without a shudder, but the major-league magnates are keeping their fingers crossed and their ears to the ground nonetheless.

Bob Quinn, President of the Boston Bees, summed up the attitude of most of the club owners in a survey made by the Associated Press:

"I have been in the game over 50 years, during the Spanish and a few other wars. This is an American game, and it never tried to hide. Baseball will be right there as always and do whatever America wants it to do."

There are approximately 500 players in the major leagues and some of these are almost certain to be summoned to service. However, a majority of them are married, or have other dependents, so that on any one club no more than half a dozen are likely to fall into Class One of the draft, subject to immediate call.

Plans Go Ahead

This factor undoubtedly contributes to the tranquillity of most of the magnates in their decision to go right ahead with their plans as though nothing threatened to take away their stars.

Warren Giles, General Manager of Cincinnati's World Champions, expressed a common view:

"Baseball wants to do its part. We're not going to ask exemptions and if some favorite is drafted he'll go just as quickly as the bat boy. It probably will strike around about evenly. If we should lose Paul Derringer or Bucky Walters (both are married and have children, Ed.) maybe our nearest competitor will lose somebody they need just as badly."

Clark Griffith, President of the Washington Senators and liaison man between baseball and the government during the last World War, said:

Defense Main Thing

"We are all studying the situation very carefully and may have some suggestions later. Right now national defense is the main issue. It's the government's business and we aren't butting in."

One of the concerns of some big league clubs was the effect of the draft on minor league ball players of talent. A larger percentage of these are likely to be called up because they are younger and have fewer dependents.

Griffith, for instance, voiced the opinion that "the draft is bound to cut prices of young minor leaguers."

The Brooklyn Dodgers are known to have investigated a couple of prospective purchases to find whether the players would be subject to immediate training.

However, all of the clubs said they were going ahead with their deals for newcomers. As for the effect on the minor leagues themselves, William G. Bramham, President of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, asserted:

"The minor league clubs are made up of players from all sections of the country and this lessens the chance of any one club being stripped of many players through the draft. I do not believe the minor leagues will be seriously jeopardized. They will carry on as usual, doing their part in the defense program and asking no special privileges."

Most of the club owners said they thought interest in baseball, and attendance, would hold up well. Tom Yawkey, President of the Boston Red Sox, said:

"People need relaxation and in time of stress are likely to turn to sports to let off steam. From this standpoint I think without being selfish it is fair to say that baseball will still have a place in public favor."

Harry Grabiner, Vice President of the Chicago White Sox, pointed out that during the last war baseball was considered a "useful occupation," and added, "after all the draftees are not leaving the country and we have to have some sports for the amusement of the public."

Hockey Men Clear Paths For Season

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Governors of the National Hockey League, in probably their last session before the ice game gets under way for the winter, have authorized President Frank Calder to sign an agreement with the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association under which the N. H. L. will pay cash for amateurs who sign pro contracts.

The all-day meeting, attended by representatives of all seven clubs, discussed at length the referee situation, but spent most of its time going over clause by clause the agreement with the C. A. H. A.

Amateur Agreement

It was agreed that the N. H. L. will pay $250 to the C. A. H. A. when any amateur player signs a contract offered by a professional club in a minor league affiliated with the N. H. L. If the player signs a N. H. L. agreement, the C. A. H. A. receives an additional $250.

The new agreement also covers the other leading amateur bodies, including the Eastern Amateur Hockey Association in the United States.

Calder settled an involved player dispute by deciding that Garnett Betts of Winnipeg is the property of the Chicago Black Hawks, rather than of the Montreal Canadiens. His ruling was appealed to the full board, which upheld him.

Stewart Problem

Betts played last year with Wichita of the American Association and after that club folded, his services were in dispute between two groups financially interested in the Wichita club. One of these groups decided to sell him to the Canadiens, a second to the Black Hawks. Calder ruled that the second group had the right to dispose of him.

Art Ross, manager of the Boston Bruins, asked and received permission to approach Bill Stewart, the referee and baseball umpire, to see whether a dispute that has arisen over Stewart's services can be settled before the season opens.

It was explained that the league this year decided to offer to all referees a contract, similar to that given to players and coaches, containing a minimum salary and a release clause. Stewart balked at the release clause and in a letter to Calder said he was through. Ross said he thought Stewart acted under a misunderstanding and might be induced to continue refereeing.

Christman and Harmon Lead Nation's Gridmen

SEATTLE, Oct. 18 (AP)—Pitching Paul Christman of Missouri and Tom Harmon, the Michigan high-scoring wraith, both of whom were statistical pace-setters in 1939, are back at their old tricks.

Figures released by the American Football Statistical Bureau yesterday showed Christman the nation's leader in the total offense—gains rushing and passing, with Harmon but a scant six yards behind, and with both well outdistancing the field.

Christman gained his ascendancy through forward passing, in which division he also ranks first and in which he rated second last year. Harmon, the Nation's second best rusher last year, is first this week.

Christman in three games has gained but 27 yards on the ground, but he's accounted for 504 yards in the air for a total of 531 yards. Harmon, in three games, rolled up 377 yards on the ground and 148 upstairs for a 525 total.

Other total offense leaders:

(3) Jimmy Reynolds, Oklahoma A. & M., last week's leader, 458 yards; (4) Al Ghesquiere, Detroit, eighth last week, 448; (5) Adrian Dodson, Louisiana State, fourth last week, 421. Johnny Knolla of Creighton, Marion Pugh, Texas A. & M., Jack Jacobs of Oklahoma, Jim "Sweet" Lalanne of North Carolina and Merle Hapes, the Mississippi workhorse, round out the first ten.

Top rushers, after Harmon's 377 yards, are Knolla of Creighton, fifth in the Nation despite his team's setbacks, with 374; Zirinski, Lafayette, 342; Ghesquiere, Detroit, 328, and Dodson, L. S. U., 306. Nygren, San Jose State, Farrell, Lafayette, Bob Westfall, Michigan, Jack McQuary, California, and Hapes, Mississippi.

After Christman with his 26 completions, leading aerialists are Frank, New York University, 23; Gene Moore, Drake, first last week, 21; and Pugh, Texas A. &. M., and Billy Sewell, Washington State College, 19 apiece. Harmon is tied for eighth with Hal Hursh of Indiana and Bob Peoples of the University of Southern California.

Dobbs of Tulsa leads the punters with a 46-yard average. He's followed by Matthews of William and Mary, with 45.08; O'Rourke, Boston College, 44.50; Norman Standlee, Stanford, 44.38, and Dean McAdams of the University of Washington, 43.41.

O'Connor of Drake has hauled in 10 passes to lead the country in that respect. Jennings of Oklahoma and Humbert of Richmond follow with nine apiece.

Cards Get Players

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Cardinals of the National Pro Football League have announced the acquisition of Jim German, former Centre College back, and Frank Ivy, end with Oklahoma last year.

The Cards purchased German from Wilmington, Del., of the American Association and obtained Ivy from Pittsburgh in a trade for John Klumb, former Washington State end, who has been with the Cards for several years.

Bucky Harris May Take Over Cleveland Job

CLEVELAND, Oct. 18 (AP)—The Plain Dealer said today it learned from an authoritative source in Washington that Stanley (Bucky) Harris has been offered a one-year contract to manage the Cleveland Indians.

Harris' contract as manager of the Washington Baseball Club expires this winter.

The Plain Dealer said it was reported Harris expressed willingness to succeed Oscar Vitt as Cleveland manager but insists on a three-year contract.

Alva Bradley, President of the Indians club, was reported to have arranged to place Harris' proposition before a meeting of his Board of Directors Oct. 28. Bradley is on vacation at Sea Island, S. C.

Harris, 44 years old, has served as player and manager in the American League for 20 years.

(In Washington, owner Clark Griffith of the Senators said he had told the Indian management to "go ahead" and talk to Harris, "but from what I've learned they haven't done so yet. Harris is sailing off Cape Hatteras.

Vitt's troubles as manager of the Indians have given baseball followers universally the conviction he would not be rehired.

Yankee Business Is Sidetracked

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Such matters as breaking up the Yankees, selling them, or whatever it is somebody always wants to do to the former world champions of baseball, are going to be sidetracked for a couple of weeks.

Ed Barrow, genial president of the club, is leaving this week end for a vacation with Tom Yawkey, owner of the Boston Red Sox, at the latter's camp at Georgetown, S. C.

It's an annual junket for the pair.

Canadiens May Sign Six

ST. HYACINTHE, Que., Oct. 18 (CP)—Professional contracts will be offered some time next week to at least six of the amateurs trying out with Montreal Canadiens, officials of the National Hockey League club said last night.

The players which Canadiens have in mind are Johnny Quilty of Ottawa, Conny Tudin of Lachine, Que., Ken Reardon of Edmonton, Joe Benoilt of Trail, B. C., Elmer Lach of Moose Jaw, Sask., and Tony Graboski, last year with Sydney Millionaires. Reardon, Tudon, and Graboski are defensemen, while the others are forwards.

Another rookie expected to make a place with the Flying Frenchmen is Jack Adams, a forward who played last season with Vancouver Lions in the Pacific Coast League. Camp followers believe that Adams and Quilty are ready to step into the N. H. L. immediately while the others might need a month or two with a farm club.

It is thought that Lorin Mercer and Morrie Rimstad, who came from the Lions with Adams, will be sent to New Haven Eagles of the American Hockey League for further experience.

Walter Buswell, veteran defenseman, checked in yesterday and put on skates for the first time. Buswell, released outright by Canadiens last spring, had been trying to make a deal with another N. H. L. club.

When Canadiens indicated they would welcome his return he began negotiations with the club. Differences in terms delayed his arrival at camp, but Bushwell said that everything has been settled.

Fewer Caddies Cause Concern To Golf Prexy

CHICAGO, Oct. 18 (AP)—A shortage of caddies for the nation's golf courses is causing concern in the ranks of the National Professional Golf Association.

Tom Walsh, President of the association, said today that the decline had been so pronounced this year that the matter was due for major attention at the P. G. A.'s annual convention, which he announced would be here Nov. 11-14.

The shortage, said Walsh, set in last season and became increasingly evident this year, particularly late in the season.

"For instance," he declared, "at my own course, a public fee course, our caddy list ran around 100. Today it is about 30."

At the same time, he added that "the number of persons now asking for caddies is three times greater than it was five years ago."

Declaring that the draft would further deplete caddy ranks, Walsh attributed the present decrease to CCC enrolments, an upturn in industry as a result of the defense program, and the apparently better financial condition of the average family.

Walsh related that in the past the average age of caddies was 15, but that "in the last eight years or so, it has been close to 20 or 21." A desirable age, he said, was between 14 and 16. He estimated that until the current decline, there had been more than 500,000 youths caddying.

He said he did not believe the draft would greatly affect the turnout of golfers and "certainly there will be no drop of almost 60 per cent as in the case of caddies."

Walsh indicated that one move of the P. G. A. toward restocking the caddy ranks would be through expansion of the association's caddie educational program.

New Captain Each Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—L. S. U. will have a different captain for every football game. The captain will be appointed before the contest by Bernie Moore, head coach, and a permanent captain is elected at the close of the season. L. S. U. plays a ten-game schedule and there are 10 seniors on the squad.

Bruin Trio Kept In Condition By Playing Baseball

KITCHENER, Ont., Oct. 18 (CP)—The famous "Kraut Line" of Boston's delegation in the National Hockey League will be in prime condition when the hockey season opens, judging by the way the trio has been spending the summer at home here.

The three, Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer, and Woody Dumart, kept in shape through the summer by playing baseball, football, and golf. They also did their spell of army drill, one or two nights a week with the Scots Fusiliers of Canada, non-permanent active militia, and spending two weeks in military camp near London, Ont.

The three played outfield for Waterloo Tigers, intercounty Senior B champions, at present playing off with Windsor, Ont., for the Ontario Baseball Association B championship. They also played for the Carling softball team which won the Twin City championship for the third straight year.

College Football

Results Oct. 17

At Ada, Okla.: Southeastern (Okla.) State 14, East Central (Okla.) State 14 (tie).
At Beaumont, Texas: Southeastern Louisiana College 12, Sam Houston Teachers 22.
At Youngstown, Ohio: Morris Harvey 6, Youngstown 19.

'Met' Women Keep The Griscom Cup

GREAT NECK, N. Y., Oct. 18 (AP)—Women golfers from the Metropolitan New York courses proved their superiority in intercity competition by winning the Griscom Cup for the fourth consecutive year.

They defeated a Philadelphia team 10 to 1 at the Lakeville Country Club, the score being identical with their margin over a group of Boston women Wednesday. To reach the finals Philadelphia also had beaten Boston, 9 to 2.

All-America Tulane Scrub

ATLANTA, Oct. 18 (AP)—He's billed as the nation's only All-America scrub, and he's probably the most expensive luxury on the Tulane squad.

The name is Harley Ray McCollum. Last year, playing on Tulane's undefeated Sugar Bowl-bound football team, he was head-and-shoulders over nearly every other tackle in the country, winding up with a place on the Associated Press All-America eleven.

This year, beset by scholastic difficulties, he's repeating his junior studies. But it hasn't keep him out of football. He's a regular fixture on the Tulane field, working out with the scrubs whenever Coach Red Dawson calls for scrimmage.

Expensive? Well, perhaps not in dimes and dollars. But with Tulane taking its lumps from Boston College, Auburn and Fordham in three successive starts, Dawson could think of more vital occupations for his six-foot five-inch mastadon than being an ornament on the bench.

"We hated to lose him this year," says Dawson, glumly, "but it has been extremely gratifying to see the spirit of co-operation and goodwill he exhibits in these workouts with the scrubs."

McCollum, grimly silent, isn't calling any shots. But he's keeping that 230-pound frame in shape for another try at the top shelf.

Meanwhile, the deep South's other All-America lineman, Guard Edward (Moe) Molinski of Tennessee, is at the same old stand. But he has a red-hot battle on his hands to keep from being surpassed by his team-mate, Bob Suffridge, back after a year with an injured leg. Regarded by Tennessee coaches as a better guard than Molinski, Suffridge was the standout lineman in the bitterly-fought Tennessee-Duke game two weeks ago.

Paul Vincent Severin, North Carolina's All-America end, may have plenty of competition elsewhere in the nation, but he's still tops around the Tarheel State. Far from slowing down in his senior year, he is Coach Ray Wolf's leading pass-receiver, snaring five for a total of 84 yards.

Hot Springs Golf

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 18 (AP)—George H. Flinn, of Pittsburgh, and James Ames, of Chicago, will meet in the finals of the Hot Springs golf tournament on the Cascades course today.

Flinn yesterday defeated Gordon Douglas, of Palm Beach, 4 and 3, and Ames eliminated Beverley R. Shriver, of Pittsburgh, 1 up.

Mrs. Beverley R. Shriver, of Pittsburgh, defending champion and medalist in the women's division, was defeated by Mrs. Wyndham Hasler, of Chicago, 1 up. Mrs. Joseph T. Richardson, of Charles River, Mass., defeated Mrs. George McLaughlin, of Chicago, 8 and 6.

Mrs. Hasler and Mrs. Richardson will meet for the title today.

College Cross-Country

Results Oct. 17

At Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard 20, Holy Cross 41; Harvard Freshmen 18, Holy Cross Freshmen 44.

Rangers Signed

WINNIPEG, Oct. 18 (AP)—Manager Lester Patrick last night announced he had signed to one-year contracts all players who were with New York Rangers last spring when they won the world's professional hockey championship. Terms were not revealed.

Patrick said he still is negotiating with players who will make up his two farm teams—the New York Rovers in the Eastern United States Amateur League, and the Philadelphia Ramblers, American League entrant.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

G	L	O	V	E	S			A	H	A	B			
R	A	R	E		M	I	C	E		I				
A	S	E		M	I	T	T			I	R			
C	T		C	A	T	S			E	N	D			
E		M	U	S	H		S	A	T					
S	H	A	R	K		M	A	S	O	N				
		O	N	T		P	O	N	Y		E			
W	A	X		D	R	A	G			I	C			
O	X		B	O	O	T			L	O	T			
L		S	I	G	N			B	E	T	A			
F	L	A	T			G	U	I	T	A	R			

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	648,900
1940 volume to date	161,238,715
1939 volume to date	212,438,158

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven Today

NEW YORK, Oct. 18 (AP)—Profit taking pressure put stocks down fractions to a point or more in today's initial market dealings, but most leaders came back after midday.

The principal sufferers in the forenoon were the steels and other industrials that had been prominent on recent rallies. Most of these cut declines to small amounts and trends were no worse than slightly irregular near the final hour.

The pace was brisk in the opening period. It slowed appreciably from then on and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Wall Street still was optimistic over political trends, brokers said, and business and war news provided nothing of an especially unsettling nature. The approach of the week-end after three successive advancing sessions, however, apparently inspired some cashing in here and there.

Among backward stocks were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Standard Oil of N. J., Consolidated Edison, American Smelting, Kennecott, du Pont and General Electric.

Douglas Aircraft exhibited strength. Supported also were Glenn Martin, Lockheed, Goodyear, International Harvester, Chesapeake & Ohio, Loft, Paramount and American Telephone.

Curb issues given a lift included American Gas, Bath Iron Works, Gulf Oil and N. J. Zinc.

Bond Market Steady

Higher bids for rail and selected industrial loans kept the bond market on a steady footing today.

Gains were confined largely to fractions near the end of the session, although some ran to around 2 points.

Traders gave most attention to the lower priced carriers, which recently have exhibited firmness. Interest in the utility was fairly large.

Other corporate issues moved irregularly.

City of New York 3s gained under the impetus of brisk demand.

Others on the rising side included Alleghany 5s of '49, Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s of '58, Erie 5s of '75, International Hydro Electric 6s, International Telephone 5s, General Steel Casting 5½s, Western Union 5s of '60, Studebaker 6s, and Northern Pacific 4s.

Latin American government dollar loans gained in an otherwise somewhat mixed foreign list.

U. S. governments followed irregular trends in moderate dealings.

Security Prices Uneven in London

LONDON, Oct 18 (AP)—Security prices moved over a narrowly irregular route today.

British Government bonds, which during the week reached highs for a year or more, lost ⅛ point.

Heavy manufacturing and provision stocks tended upward. Electric equipment and some communication issues showed small losses.

Rails advanced as much as ½ point. A few gains spotted the Kaffir group. Coppers were slightly lower.

In the foreign bond market, Japanese obligations rose sharply again, gains extending to 2 points.

New Officers Are Elected By Financial Advertisers

Merrill Darling, of Kidder, Peabody & Co., headed the slate of new officers of the Financial Advertisers Association of New England elected at the organization's annual meeting, at Boston, Oct. 17.

The meeting was in charge of Arthur J. C. Underhill of the Boston News Bureau, President for 1939-40.

Following the election of officers for the 1940-41 year, John Yerxa, President of the Boston Stock Exchange, spoke on the development of the exchange, with particular attention to changes brought about by Federal legislation of recent years.

Other officers of the Association for the coming year comprise Thomas H. Bott, Jr., of the Beverly Savings Bank; August Hirschbaum, of Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc., and Philip K. Barker of the Granite Trust Company, Vice-Presidents; Henry I. Hewitt, of Draper, Williams & Co., Secretary, and Lindley A. Bond, of the Home Savings Bank, Treasurer.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Oct. 18

	Europe†		
Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2320	.2319	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075x	.0075x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925	**.1468
Finland—finn'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950	.1950	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048	.0048	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso††	.2385	.2390	.7187
Brazil—milreis††	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.3060
Peru—sol†	.1600	.1600	.4749
Uruguay—peso†	.3700	.3700	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.8100
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2312	.2326	*
Shanghai—dol	.0547	.0547	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4782	.9413
Phil Islnds peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8700	.8700	1.0031
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2075x	.2075x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Partly changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. x Nominal.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	4	56½	56	56	−1¾
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	48	48	48	Oct 16
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	22½	22⅜	22½	+1
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	2	15	15	15	Oct 17
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	19	41⅝	40¾	41¾	− ⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	5	½	½	½	Oct 17
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	9½	9½	9½	
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	19½	19	19	Oct 17
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (¾e)	17	23⅝	23⅜	23½	− ⅛
12⅜	6⅜	Allen Ind (1e)	*1	10	10	10	− ⅛
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	171½	170½	170½	− ½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.20)	7	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	− ½
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	1	7½	7½	7½	− ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	70⅛	70	70	
41⅞	21⅜	Allis-Ch M (1e)	14	36	35¾	35¾	
16	11	Alpha Cem (¾e)	5	15¼	15	15¼	+ ½
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	Oct 14
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Oct 17
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	3	43½	43½	43½	
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	2	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	Oct 17
75	41¾	Am Airlines	6	62	61½	61⅝	− ⅛
12⅜	6	Am Bank Note	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Oct 17
45¾	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	11	36	35½	36	Oct 17
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	5	94½	94½	94½	− ¼
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	174¾	174¾	174¾	−1¼
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	15	28¾	28¼	28¾	− ¼
58¾	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	17	59½	58½	59	+ ¼
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	6	21	21	21	− ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	107⅜	107¾	107¾	Sep 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	124	124	124	Oct 17
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ¼
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	5	16	16	16	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅜
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	7	33⅜	35	35¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	Oct 17
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	31½	31½	31½	Oct 16
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	56	56	56	+ ½
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	9	2	1⅞	2	Oct 17
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	21	21	21	Oct 16
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Oct 17
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	14	16	15½	15½	− ¼
76	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	8	73¾	72	73¼	+1¼
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ¼
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	2	16¾	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	101⅜	101	101	Oct 11
4¼	2	Am Power & Lt	14	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
63½	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	5	54	53½	54	+1
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	9	47	46	47	+1¾
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	71	7¼	7	7⅛	− ¼
17⅞	9½	Am Roll Mill	14	12⅞	12¾	12¾	− ⅛
12¾	4	Am Saf R (.80)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Oct 17
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	12	42½	42⅛	42⅜	− ⅜
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	144	144	144	Oct 17
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	Oct 17
33⅝	19½	Am Stl F (3¾e)	20	26⅜	26¼	26⅝	
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (1½e)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	− ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	14	14	14	Oct 17
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	2	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	72½	72½	72½	− ½
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Oct 17
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	22	165	164	164½	+1
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	13	72⅞	72	72	−1
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	15	74¼	74	74¼	
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	13	5⅛	5	5	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	33	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	
101½	83⅛	Am WW 1 pf (6)	1	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	Oct 17
12	6	Am Woolen	3	9¾	9½	9½	− ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	15	51⅝	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	11	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
45½	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	Oct 16
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	46	23⅜	23	23¼	− ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	30¾	30⅛	30¾	Sep 20
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	6	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛	Oct 4
15¾	8	Andes Cop (¾e)	1	11	11	11	Oct 15
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 5
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	108¼	108	108¼	+ ¾
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	9	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	5	45⅞	45	45	− ¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	4	34½	33	33	−15
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 16
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 11
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	72	72	72	Sep 26
85	49½	As DG2pf(16¼k)	2	80	80	80	Oct 17
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Oct 7
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	17	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ¼
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(5e)	2	50⅞	50½	50⅞	+ ⅞
23½	9⅝	At Coast Line	9	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ¼
22⅜	8¼	Atl G&W Indies	2	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	− ⅜
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	1	15	15	15	Oct 15
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	17	21¾	21¼	21¾	− ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	− ¼
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	4	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	48	48	48	Oct 17
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ¼
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Oct 17
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 15
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	52	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
		B					
19⅞	12¾	Bald Loco ct	10	17	16¾	16⅞	
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	17	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	4	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	− ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 14
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Oct 17
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	7½	Barnsdall (.45e)	2	8⅛	8	8	
36⅜	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	28	28	28	
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	23	23	23	
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 27
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	118½	116⅜	116⅜	Oct 9
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	14	31⅞	31¼	31⅜	− ⅛
22½	17½	Ben Ind (1.35e)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Oct 17
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	53⅛	53½	53⅛	Oct 11
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	31	31	31	Oct 17
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	32	82½	81½	81½	− ½
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	123¼	122¾	123¼	+ ⅛
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	24	24	24	Oct 17
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	19⅛	19	19	Oct 17
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(1¼e)	2	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	− ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	20	20	20	+ ½
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	25	16⅜	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	3	27½	27½	27½	− ⅛
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	24½	24½	24½	Oct 17
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	4	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	12	19⅛	18¾	19	
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 17
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	8	36⅛	36¼	36⅛	− ⅛
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport (⅛e)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	2	22	22	22	
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	Oct 17
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	45	45	45	− ¼
37	11½	Bkly & Q Trans	6	33¾	33¾	33¾	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	42	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116½	Oct 7
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	8	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	30	30	30	Oct 2
29½	14⅜	Bruns-Bal (1⅜e)	26	24⅝	23½	24⅜	+1
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	3	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
6¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20e)	17	6	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
34½	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	5	33	32⅜	33	+ ¼
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	5	29¾	29¼	29¾	Oct 17
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	5	8	8	8	
5½	2	Bush Terminal	6	3	2¾	2¾	Oct 16
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 17
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19	19	19	Oct 17
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4	4	4	− ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	19	19	19	
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8¼	4⅝	Cal & Hecla (1e)	4	7⅛	7	7	
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	6	15⅜	15	15	− ¼
23½	11⅜	Canada Dry	6	13⅜	13¼	13¼	- ⅛
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	2	37⅜	37½	37½	−1½
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
32¾	22⅜	Carpent (2¼e)	9	30	29¾	29¾	− ¼
3½	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	2	3	3	3	− ⅛
75	39¼	Case (J I) Co	3	56½	56	56½	+1½
56½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	13	47¼	46	47¾	− ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1¾a)	12	29½	28¾	28¾	− ¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
12⅞	5	Cent Foundry	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR N J	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
11¾	4	Cent Violeta S	1	5½	5½	5½	
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 15
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	2	29⅞	29¾	29¾	
3⅝	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	5	5	5	Oct 17
22	15	Chain Belt(1½e)	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Oct 15
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.90e)	1	22	21½	22	+1
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	17½	17½	17½	Sep 24
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	25	41	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅝
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	Oct 16
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	3	2½	2½	2½	− ⅛
2½	⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 17
2⅛	⅝	Chi Great W pf	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 14
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 8
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅜	Chi M S P&P pf	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜	9⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	15	13½	13¼	13¼	− ⅛
38½	23¼	Chi P,T cv pf (3)	2	39	39	39	+ ½
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	+ ¼
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 16
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 16
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(⅛e)	1	11	11	11	
6⅜	1⅜	Childs Co	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	5⅛	Chrysler (3¾e)	54	81	80¼	81	+ ½
14¼	5⅜	City I & F (.90e)	2	9½	9½	9½	
4½	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 15
40¼	24	Clark Equip (2e)	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
43¼	26	Clev Gr B(1.20e)	4	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ⅛
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	9	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	11	32⅛	32	32	− ¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	108	108	108	
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Oct 17
20	10⅛	Colgate P (1⅔)	4	11	10⅞	10⅞	Oct 17
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞	Oct 9
35½	16½	Collins&A(2½e)	3	27	26½	26½	Oct 17
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	4	21	20⅞	21	− ¼
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Oct 17
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	4	19½	19¼	19¼	
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	45	6	5¾	6	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	80	80	80	Oct 17
8½	3½	Colum Pict	5	5	5	5	
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	3	82	82	82	+1⅛
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	4	31¾	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅛
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	Oct 16
56	32	Comi Inv Tr (4)	3	37	36¾	37	
113	97	Com Tev pf(4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Oct 15
16⅝	8	Comi Solvents	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
1⅛	¾	Com'th & South	92	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
73½	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	17	60	59	59	
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	25	30½	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3	3	3	
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
13¾	8	Congress Cigar	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 7
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	Oct 4
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	4	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅜
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 15
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30e)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	24	26¼	25⅜	26	− ¼
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	107	106⅜	106⅜	− ⅜
11⅜	½	Con Film Ind	3	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅛	5½	Cons Oil (.72½e)	15	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅜	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
19½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	6	17½	17¼	17½	Oct 11
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	104	104	104	
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	15	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	1	8½	8½	8½	− ⅛
1⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	¾	¾	¾	− ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	83½	83½	83½	Oct 17
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	2	39	38⅜	38⅜	− ⅜
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115	115¼	115¼	Oct 10
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
40⅜	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	38½	38	38½	+1¾
4¾	2	Cont Motors	11	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	21	17	16¾	17	
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	1	23¾	23	23½	− ½
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	5	20	20	20	− ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	58½	58½	58½	+ ¼
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	11	48	47¾	47¾	− ⅛
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	175	175	175	−1½
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
½	⅛	Coty Internat'l	2	½	½	½	
24¼	13	Crane Co	24	22¼	21¼	22	+ ⅜
22¾	19½	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	1	20

Commerce and Finance

Progressive Expansion Found Characterizing American Business

Business and Industry

Per Capita Income Up To $536 in 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the year 1939 per capita income payments in the United States rose to $536 from $515 in 1938, according to an announcement by the Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones. The payments ranged from $848 in Delaware and $825 in New York to $203 in Mississippi.

The per capita figure of $536 for 1939 was lower than in 1937 and compares with $697 in 1929, the peak prosperity year, and with $376 in 1933, the turning point of the depression.

Averages Per State

Per capita income was above the national average in 17 states and below it in 31. Twenty states had per capita incomes of more than $300 but less than $500. Improvement last year ranged from an increase of 1 per cent in total payments in Kansas to 11 per cent in Michigan.

During the year 1939 salaries and wages were the most important type of payment in every state, accounting for 60 per cent of total income payments for the nation. In four states more than 65 per cent of total payments were received as salaries and wages, but residents of 14 states derived less than 55 per cent of their income from this source.

Other labor income, including direct and work relief and unemployment benefits, workmen's compensation, pension payments and related items, provided about 7 per cent of total income payments for the country as a whole and between 8 per cent and 11 per cent of total payments in thirteen states. Entrepreneurial withdrawals (the income of self-employed persons) accounted for 17 per cent of total income payments for the nation in 1939, and 16 per cent took the form of capital return (dividends, interest, and net rents and royalties).

More than 25 per cent of total payments in 16 states and less than 15 per cent in 13 states were provided by entrepreneurial withdrawals ranging from 8 per cent in the District of Columbia to 42 per cent in North Dakota.

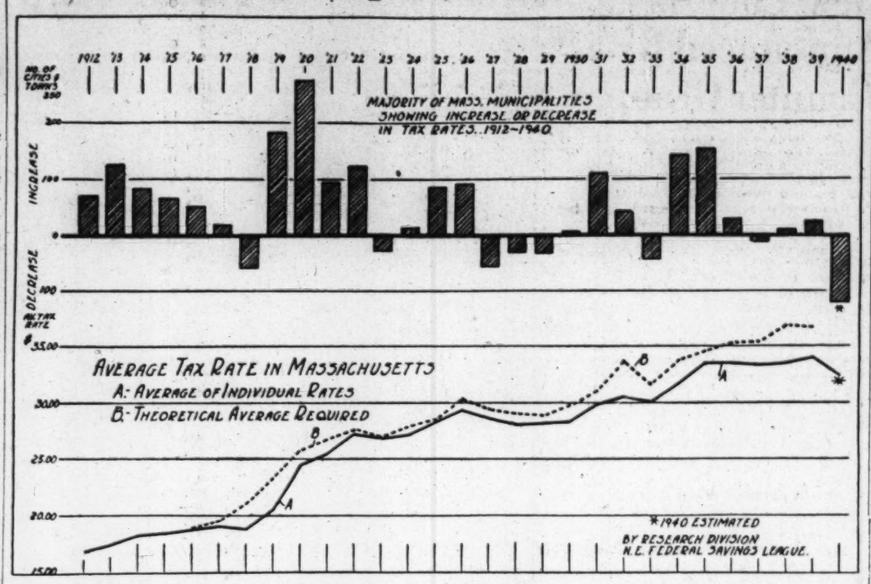
Capital Returns

Capital returns contributed more than 20 per cent of total income payments in five states and less than 10 per cent in 14 states.

In the Northeastern States—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia—the per capita income payment averages for the group were $748, other labor income tended to be a lower percentage of total payments than in any other region, entrepreneurial withdrawals were relatively less important than elsewhere and returns on capital was a higher proportion of the total.

In Pennsylvania, Illinois and Missouri, the North Central industrial states, average income payments were $581, being 25 per cent below the 1929 level, compared with a 21 per cent decline for the nation as a whole.

Massachusetts Property Taxes Drop in 1940


MAJORITY OF MASS. MUNICIPALITIES SHOWING INCREASE OR DECREASE IN TAX RATES. 1912-1940
INCREASE
DECREASE
AVERAGE TAX RATE IN MASSACHUSETTS
A: AVERAGE OF INDIVIDUAL RATES
B: THEORETICAL AVERAGE REQUIRED
*1940 ESTIMATED
BY RESEARCH DIVISION N.E. FEDERAL SAVINGS LEAGUE.

The pronounced drop in municipal tax rates in Massachusetts this year is shown on the accompanying chart prepared by the New England Federal Savings League. The reductions in rates are more widespread than have been known for over 30 years.

More than 60 per cent of all the cities and towns of the Commonwealth have reported rate reductions, while only a little over a fourth increased their tax rates this year and the balance showed no change, according to a survey made by the League through its Massachusetts members.

For the years 1912 to 1939, inclusive, the charts are based on the official annual reports of the Department of Corporations and Taxation. For the current year 1940, they are estimates based on returns from all but four of the 351 municipalities.

U. S. Has Machine Capable of Turning Out Shell Forgings at a Rapid Pace

CINCINNATI (AP)—A machine capable of turning out a shell forging per minute has been designed for the army by the machine tool industry, a joint meeting of the American Society of Tool Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers was told. Tell Berna of Cleveland, General Manager of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, said a model was now under continuous-life test in a South Bend, Ind., plant (Studebaker).

"Last October," Mr. Berna said, "army ordnance officers asked a committee of machine builders whether they would undertake the job of designing a line of single-purpose machines that would be inexpensive, be built quickly and which could produce shells in the hands of an untrained operator.

"Designs were begun before the end of last year and completed this summer."

Thus in event of war, Mr. Berna declared, "the army will have tested designs which could be followed by any manufacturer equipped for this type of production; would insure a broad source of supply in large volume with minimum of delay."

Steel Supply Held Ample For National Needs

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—The Nation's steel supply will be ample both for national defense and other needs, L. W. Moffett of Washington predicted in an address before the Steel Construction Institute.

Mr. Moffett, Washington correspondent for the magazine Iron Age, estimated that between six and eight million tons of steel will be needed for national defense during the first year and a maximum for the entire program "perhaps reaching 15,000,000 tons."

Part of this tonnage, he said, will be used in naval vessels, naval and private dock facilities, new naval bases in eight British possessions, and army needs. Many requirements, he said, are not yet known.

He listed two things which he said may create a shortage in the supply of structural steel. One, he said, is the possibility that structural steel plants may be assigned to produce certain munitions materials; the other, that Great Britain is taking a part of the U. S. production at "no advance over domestic prices."

U. S. Cotton Loans Total $25,619,452

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation reported that $25,619,452 had been loaned to farmers on 520,440 bales of 1940 cotton through October 12.

Loans by states included:

Alabama, 8,440 bales and $410,589; Arizona, 4,814 bales and $233,263; Arkansas, 6,648 and $323,840; California, 652, and $33,272; Florida, 81 and $3,909; Georgia, 35,375 and $1,730,383; Louisiana, 12,320 and $614,791, Mississippi, 8,544 and $404,108 Missouri, 280 and $13,703; New Mexico, 84 and $4,104; North Carolina, 3,530 and $174,214; Oklahoma, 9,958 and $466,879; South Carolina, 23,166 and $1,182,226; Tennessee, 123 and $5,901, and Texas, 360,802 and $17,774,793.

Loans to co-operatives totaled $2,243,476 on 45,623 bales.

Syndicate Offers Bonds, Stock Of Michigan Utility

NEW YORK (AP)—A triple offering of securities of the Michigan Public Service Co., one effect of which will be to separate the concern from its parent, Inland Power & Light Corp., and make it an independent operating company, was made today by syndicates headed by Otis & Co. and Halsey Stuart & Co.

A block of 85,000 shares of common stock of the Michigan concern, purchased from the trustee of Inland, was offered by Otis at $14.50 a share.

First mortgage bonds of $3,500,000, with 4 per cent coupons and due in 1965, were offered at 102½ per cent of par value; $750,000 of 4 per cent serial debentures were priced to yield 1.08 to 4.25 per cent according to maturity. Both these offers were made by Otis and Halsey Stuart jointly.

Proceeds of the bonds and debentures will be used to pay off 5 per cent first mortgage bonds due in 1947.

Excess Reserves Up To $6,870,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable money in Federal Reserve banks increased by $50,000,000 in the past week, the Federal Reserve Board announced. This sent the total of excess reserves in member banks to $6,870,000,000.

The increase was largely attributable to Treasury deposits of $116,000,000.

Calif. Orange Shipments 22 P. C. Above Year Ago

SAN FRANCISCO—Shipments of California oranges during August aggregated 8,124 carloads, an increase of 22 per cent over the like month of 1939, according to the Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco. The prices (averaging $2.01 a box f. o. b.) were 3 per cent higher than in August, 1939. Lemor shipments totaled 1,774 cars, a 4 per cent decrease and prices ($3.76 a box) were up 14 per cent.

The September first official estimates of prospective yields in terms of "normal condition" for the crop year beginning November 1, 1940, show an appreciable increase in orange, lemon and grapefruit yields for the coming season over 1939 crops.

Republic Steel Earnings For 9 Months Top All '39

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16 (AP)—Republic Steel Corp. reported third quarter net profit of $6,183,879, bringing nine-month earnings to $12,633,332—well above the $10,671,343 for all 12 months of 1939 which was the best year in history for the nation's third-largest steel company.

The third quarter net was close to Republic's record quarter figure of $6,772,692 in the last three months of 1939, and compared with $2,815,339 the third quarter of 1939 and $3,337,730 the second quarter this year.

SEC Policies Outlined To Accountants

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Chairman Jerome N. Frank, answering critics of the Securities and Exchange Commission, asserted that the SEC was not seeking to impose rigid uniformity in the field of accounting and that no "absolute" accuracy was contemplated by its regulations. He said such aims would be "nonsensical."

Mr. Frank prepared the address for delivery before the American Institute of Accountants, closing its 53rd annual convention today, but announcing he was unable to attend, he delegated William W. Werntz, chief accountant of the SEC, to read the speech.

Saying a policy of "gradualness and intelligent compromise" was being followed by the SEC, Mr. Frank warned that "we are not appeasers" and added "we go along with those who believe there are some fundamental principles which must not be compromised."

Mr. Frank, asserting the SEC was not setting up a policy of "absolutism," said "we do not want dictators, nor even an elected government, to manage all the affairs of life."

"Large areas of industry need no governmental regulation," he explained. "And, even where regulation is needed, it should not be all of the same pattern. It should vary according to the peculiar characteristics of the particular regulated industry.

"In some industries, it should take the form of Governmental consultation and co-operation. In others, some form of industrial self-regulation, with residual Government supervision, is sufficient. In others, experience shows that varying degrees of more drastic regulation is necessary.

The institute elected Oliver Wellington of New York as president, succeeding John K. Mathieson of Philadelphia.

Other officers chosen on the governing council were: Maurice E. Peloubet, New York City and T. Dwight Williams, Oklahoma City, vice-presidents; Samuel J. Broad, New York City, Treasurer. John Carey, New York, was re-elected secretary.

Elected to the Governing Council were Wayne Kendrick of Washington, D. C., James I. Keller, Jr., of Miami, Fla.; Joel M. Bowlby of Chicago, George D. Bailey of Detroit, Edwin H. Wagner of St. Louis, Victor H. Stempf and Norman E. Webster of New York City, Clifton H. Morris of Fort Worth and J. A. Phillips of Houston, Tex., all to three-year terms; J. Harold Stewart of Boston and James J. Hastings of Newark, N. J., two-year terms; Martin Kortjohn and Simon Loeb of New York City, auditors.

Wool Content Labeling Bill Signed by President

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation requiring the labeling of woolen products to disclose their exact fibre content, including percentages of new or reclaimed wool, was signed Oct. 14 by the President.

The law becomes effective in nine months and carries a maximum penalty of one year imprisonment and a $5,000 fine for wilful violations.

Labels will class the wool content of an article in one of three categories: "Wool," referring to new or virgin fibre; "Reprocessed wool," designating that reclaimed from previously fabricated articles which have never been in actual consumer use; "reused wool," denoting fibre reworked from second hand goods.

Canada's Commercial Failures

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported there were 105 commercial failures in July with estimated total assets of $666,560 and total liabilities of $902,845. In June there were 102 failures with assets estimated at $613,984 and liabilities $906,922 and in July, 1939, 117 with $1,320,803 assets and $1,370,645 liabilities.

Progressive Rise in U. S. Business Seen

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Cleveland Trust Co. said in its monthly business summary that progressive expansion is beginning to characterize American business activity.

The resume was prepared by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President and economist who since has been called to active military duty in Washington.

"In August the operating revenues of Class 1 railroads were higher than those of any previous August in the past nine years," the summary said. "The automobile industry is still increasing its output, and production has reached 100,000 cars a week.

"Nearly all the composite indexes of industrial production and of general business activity are now pushing into new high ground for the current movement. One of the reliable indicators of improving business conditions is to be found in the fact that employment is increasing."

The bank statement said the physical volume of industrial production is rising again after having receded slightly in July and that it is probable that the volume will be higher in 1941 than in any recent year.

"Two great tasks lie before us," the summary said. "One is to prevent non-essential activities from absorbing the men and materials needed for making munitions. The other is to employ all our workers and plants in productions for durable-recovery."

Regarding living conditions, the bank forecast that the national income per family for 1940 would amount to about $2,228, or $460 less than it was in 1929.

"However," the summary added, "These figures fail to reflect one important part of the computations, for they do not tell what part of the average income was spent by the average family, and what part of it was spent by the government."

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that industrial production had "increased sharply" in September with indications that it still was rising.

Revising its original estimate upward by one point, the board placed the September production level, after adjustment for seasonal variations, at 125 per cent of the 1935-1939 average and noted that "a further increase is indicated" for October.

Durable goods were in the van of the September upswing, standing at 144 on the adjusted index compared with 113 for nondurables. Iron and steel were at the top of the list with an index of 164.

The board placed steel production at 93 per cent of capacity in September, with a somewhat higher rate by mid-October. New construction work started in September was lower than in July and August.

G. E. Earnings $1.29 Share for 9 Months

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—Profit applicable to common stock of General Electric Co. amounted to $37,094,776 in nine months ending September 30, equal to $1.29 a share, Charles E. Wilson, President announced.

This compared with $25,022,631, or 87 cents a share in the comparable period a year ago.

Net sales in the first nine months amounted to $287,249,930, an increase of 32 per cent over $217,900,154 a year ago.

Mr. Wilson forecast a further increase in sales in the fourth quarter "due to the record volume of orders being received," but added that much of it represented large apparatus requiring months to complete and will therefore not be reflected in sales until well into 1941.

A dividend of 35 cents a share on the common was ordered, payable Oct. 25, making a total of $1.05 in the first nine months, compared with 75 cents a year ago. The record date for the dividend was not stated.

Triumph Explosives Earns 37c Per Share for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The annual report of Triumph Explosives, Inc., Elkton, Md., for the year ended July 31, 1940, as made public by G. H. Kann, President, shows a net profit after depreciation, amortization, extraordinary charges and provision for federal and state income taxes, of $148,906, equivalent to approximately 37 cents per share on 402,302 shares of common stock outstanding. This compares with a net loss, after all charges, of $54,055 for the preceding fiscal year.

Net sales of the company for the year to July 31, 1940 aggregated $1,428,732, as compared with sales of $648,980 for the preceding twelve months, a gain of $779,752, or approximately 120 per cent.

Shipments and unfilled orders of the company for the first two months of the new fiscal year to September 30, 1940, aggregated $1,798,646, according to Mr. Kann's letter to stockholders accompanying the report.

Chevrolet Retail Sales Up

DETROIT (AP)—Chevrolet division of General Motors Corporation reported that its retail sales of new passenger automobiles and trucks during the first 10 days of October numbered 30,056 units. Sales for the preceding 10 day period numbered 26,163 cars and trucks.

Promoted

Blank & Stoller

J. Harry Wood

Manager of General Agencies of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, has been elected Second Vice-President of the company. Mr. Wood began his service in the Home Office of the John Hancock following his graduation from Harvard in 1926.

Textile Activity Reported Nearing Capacity Operations

NEW YORK (AP)—Under the stimulus of heavy defense buying major branches of the textile industry are rapidly moving toward capacity operations and record production, trade surveys reported.

The Textile World said its index of textile mill activity for the first nine months of 1940 was 134 (on the basis of 1923-1925 as 100) topping the 1939 calendar year's 132 which stood as a record.

"So far as the first nine months were concerned," the trade publication commented, "the activity index during that part of 1940 was 6 per cent above the corresponding portion of 1939."

Besides the huge purchases of fabrics for clothing and other equipment for the nation's augmented armed forces there has been a largely increased demand incident to expanded public purchasing power.

The cotton and woolen goods division have contributed a large share of the activity. Purchases of printcloths, broadcloths and like fabrics in the Worth Street district reached a peak yesterday at an estimated 30,000,000 yards. As demand rose prices were boosted an average of ⅛ cent a yard.

Defense Output Seen Equal To Major Industry in 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Actual production on national defense orders in 1941 will be the equivalent of the creation of a new major industry, equal in terms of output to either the steel or automobile industry, Stanley N. Shaw, Associate Editor of the Standard Statistics Company told members at the Tri State Conference of the New York Retail Credit Men's Association here.

"The biggest fact in the business picture today," according to Mr. Shaw, "is that we are setting up a new munitions industry on a permanent basis, and that we shall spend as much on national defense in the next three years as we did on actual war costs in the three years, 1917-1919.

Indicated Outlays

"Indicated national defense outlays for 1940 are only around two billion dollars, but the total may substantially exceed five billions in the 1941 calendar year. In a prosperous year the annual output of steel is valued at only about 3½ billions, and that of automobiles about the same.

"Fully two-thirds of next year's defense expenditures will be for the construction of new industrial plants, cantonments, naval bases, ships, guns, tanks, aircraft and ammunition, and about one-third will represent pay and other maintenance costs. The heavy industrials will be the primary initial beneficiary of these huge outlays, but the ultimate effect will be to increase the purchasing power of consumers for all types of products.

"Reemployment of fully two million workers and possibly of as many as three million is likely in 1941 as active production on national defense orders get under way. As employment increases it is inevitable that wage payments will rise sharply faster than the cost of living and that purchasing power will spill over into all types of luxury and semi-luxury products."

More Consumer Spending

Mr. Shaw pointed out that while we will not necessarily in the next several years witness a repetition of the silk shirt era of the former war, "spending on second hand cars, radios, furniture, clothing, candy, toys, athletic equipment, and electrical products should expand steadily during the coming year at least. While incomes of corporations and of individuals in the higher brackets will be taxed heavily, the newly employed belong to the low income group largely immune from taxes.

"Aggregate retail dollar sales are now averaging better than 5 per cent higher than for this season last year. Next year, retail buying in all divisions will be stimulated because of an increasing number of employed workers, and because of rising earnings per worker, reflecting both overtime payments and a slowly rising basic wage scale.

"Indications are, therefore, that department store sales next year may show an average gain of fully 10 per cent over those of this year and that variety and grocery stores will gain at least 5 per cent. We can count on a trading-up process in all retail lines, with workers buying more and better grade products, and a substantial portion spilling over into the luxury fields."

Machine Tool Trade Speeds Up Production

CLEVELAND (AP)—The defense-spurred machine tool industry is speeding production at a rate more than double either 1939's or 1929's, its trade association reported.

The National Machine Tool Builders' Association, with members representing most of the industry, expects 1940 shipments to total about $400,000,000.

As far as the organization's annals go—to post-war 1919—this is a record, and twice the estimated $200,000,000 shipments both last year and in generally-prosperous 1929.

The association's September operating rate, figured on the basis of pay roll hours, climbed 1.6 points over August to 94.9 per cent of estimated capacity.

The rate stood at 74.6 per cent in September, 1939, but the production rise has been much more spirited than the figures indicate, since estimated capacity itself has increased 41 per cent in the year.

N. Y. Telephone Co. Seeks Interest Cut

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Telephone Co., largest operating subsidiary of the Bell system, is negotiating for a reduction in interest on $75,000,000 of 3⅜ per cent debentures which it sold a year ago to a group of insurance companies, financial quarters reported.

The new rate sought is 3 per cent, and the telephone company is said to be willing to offer the insurance companies a premium of 1 per cent in return for the reduced coupon rate. If the bonds were allowed to run to their maturity 6 years hence, the apparent savings of interest would be about $940,000 a year.

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable Nov. 5, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 28, 1940.

DONALD FALVEY, Treasurer

Oct. 17, 1940.

Efficient—Yes, but always friendly and accommodating.

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CANDY has become so popular that it now rates a special week all its own. October 13 to 19 has been declared National Candy Week, with Saturday, October 19, designated as Sweetest Day.

Watch advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor for announcements of special values in candy during that week—and select for those you love, the sweets that they like best.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Rearmament Orders Pour Into Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—Contracts for artillery ammunition parts aggregating more than $3,200,000, distributed among 15 firms has been announced by the War Department.

The order included among contracts for army ordnance and construction supplies totaling $8,266,347.

Additional awards for artillery ammunition parts included:

The Fulton Syphon Company, Knoxville, Tenn., $205,500.

Other War Department contracts included:

International Silver Company, Meridan, Conn., tableware, $248,909.

Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Brooklyn, N. Y., cotton pillow cases, $179,550.

Condor Mills, Inc., New York, cotton cloth lining for overcoats, $131,528.

Cramerton Mills, Inc., Carmerton, N. C., cotton cloth, lining for overcoats, $226,710.

S. B. Marks Company, Inc., New York, unbleached cotton drill, $142,057.

J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., New York, cotton cloth lining for overcoats, $226,308.

Unbleached cotton drill, $142,300.

Classic Mills, Inc., New York, unbleached cotton drill, $300,046.

Reeves Brothers, Inc., New York, unbleached cotton drill, $285,200.

Leward Cotton Mills, New York, unbleached cotton drill, $148,103.

Classic Mills, Inc., New York, uniform cotton twill lining, $178,602.

Reeves Brothers, Inc., New York, cotton cloth lining for overcoats, $332,356.

American Bleached Goods Company, New York, uniform silesia cloth lining, $140,340.

George Wood Cons & Co., Philadelphia, cotton twill uniform lining, $169,081.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks	Bid	Ask
Bk of AM NTS (SF) (2.40)	38	40
Bank of Man (.80a)	15¾	17¼
Bank of N Y (14)	316	324
Bankers Tr (2)	52⅜	54¾
Bklyn Tr (4)	76	81
Chase Nat Bk & Tr (4)	37½	100⅛
Chem Bk & Tr (1.80)	32	34
Commercial (.45)	15¾	17¼
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	167	173
Corn Ex Bk & Tr (3)	13	14½
Empire Tr (3)	51¼	52¼
First Nat (Bost) (2)	1020	1040
First Natl (100)	1705	1745
Guaranty Tr (12)	288	293
Irving Tr (.60)	11	12
Manufacturers Tr (2)	35¾	37¾
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	52¼	54¼
Natl City (1)	27½	29
N Y Trust (5)	105	108
Public (1½)	30	32
Title G & T	2⅜	3⅜

Insurance Co. Stocks	Bid	Ask
Aetna Cas (4a)	119½	122½
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	50¼	52¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27½	29
American Equit (1)	17½	19
American Insur Nwk (½a)	12¼	13¾
American Re-Ins (1.60a)	42¼	45½
American Reserve (1e)	15¾	17¼
American Surety (2½)	47⅛	49½
Automobile (1a)	37	39
Baltimore American (.20a)	7	8
Boston (16a)	590	610
Carolina (1.20)	27¾	29½
City of New York (1.20)	21¾	22¾
Conn General Life (1.80)	35¾	36¾
Continental Cas (1.20)	47⅛	48¾
Fid & Dep (4a)	118	122
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9½	10⅜
Frank Fire (1a)	29	30½
General Reinsur (1a)	23	26
Georgia Home (1a)	38	40½
Globe & Rep (.60)	13¾	15¾
Globe & Rut	4¾	6¾
Great American Ins (1a)	9	12
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	74½	76
Home Fire Sec	8	9
Home Ins (1.20a)	1	2
Homestead (1)	31	33
Knickerbocker (1)	17¾	19¼
Lincoln Fire	6	9
Maryland Cas	1¾	2½
Mass Bond (2½)	1½	2½
Natl Fire (2)	60¼	62½
Natl Liberty (.20a)	57½	59¼
New Am Cas (.80)	7¼	8¼
N Y Fire (.80)	16	17¼
N Y Fire pshire (1.60a)	45½	47¼
Nor East Ins	14½	16
Nor River (1)	4	5
Phoenix (2a)	24½	26
Prov Wash (1a)	82	86
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	35	37
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	26¼	27¾
Rhode Island Ins	25½	27
St Paul F & Mar (8)	2	31½
Springfield (4f12a)	231	241
Sun Life (15)	117	120
Travelers (16)	240	290
US Fid & G (1)	416	426
US Fire (2)	19	20½
Westchester (1.20a)	47	49
	33½	35½

a—also extra or extras. e—declared or paid so far this year. g—paid last year.

Dominion Store Sales Off

OTTAWA (CP)—Sales of Canadian department stores in September were 3 per cent lower than in September last year but were up 14 per cent from August, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Lead Price Advanced

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—One interest today lifted the price of lead ¼ cent to the basis of 5½ cents a pound, highest since September last year. The price was raised ¼ cent a week ago.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3⅜s '47-43	108.7	108.7	108.7
2 2½s '45-43	108.18	108.18	108.18
3 2½s '46-44	109.16	109.16	109.16
1 3⅛s '49½-46	111.17	111.17	111.17
11 2½s '51-48	112.4	112.4	112.4
1 2½ '50-48	102.6	109.6	109.6
26 2s '53-53	104.21	104.21	104.21
1 2½s '56-54	102.1	102	102.1
2 2½s '60-55	103.28	103.28	103.28
29 2½s '59-56	108.28	108.28	108.28
2 2½s '65-60	107.31	107.31	107.31
	107.28	107.25	107.25

Home Owners Loan

3 2½s '44-42	103.16	103.16	103.16
1 3s '52-44	107.20	107.20	107.20

New York City Bond

311 3s '80	99¼	98½	99¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
23 Alleghany cv 5s '44	95	94½	94½
19 Alleghany cv 5s '49	73½	72¼	72½
67 Alleghany 5s '50 st	83½	82¼	82½
2 Allegh Val 4s '42	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Am T&T 5½s '43	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6 Am T&T 3½s '66	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 Anaconda Cop 5s '50	104¼	104⅛	104¼
5 Ann Arbor 4s '95	43½	43½	43½
3 Arm Del 4s '57	104⅛	104	104
1 Arm Del 4s '55	104	104	104
13 AT&SF 1s '95	105¾	105⅛	105⅛
7 AT&SF 4½s '48	104⅛	103¾	103¾
7 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	111¾	111¼	111¼
4 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	109¾	109¼	109¾
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 A C Line cll 4s '52	66½	66⅜	66⅜
3 A C Line 4½s '64	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	37½	37½	37½
2 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	69½	69½	69½
57 B&O '95 st A	36¾	36	36¾
4 B&O 1½s st C	40½	40¼	40½
41 B&O 2000 st D	36¾	36	36¼
51 B&O '96 st F	42¼	42	42¼
19 B&O cv '60 st	43¾	43¼	43¾
14 B&O 4s '48	88¼	88	88¼
10 B&OPL&EWV4s 51st	95¾	95⅜	95⅜
1 B&O S W '50 st	93¼	93¼	93¼
8 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	104¾	104¼	104¾
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '60	106	106	106
10 Blaw Knox 3½s '50	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Bost & Me 4s '60	69¼	69¼	69¼
14 Bost & Me 4½s '70	19½	19¼	19¼
1 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	111¼	111¼	111¼
4 Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57 B	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
12 Buf R&P '57 st	42¼	42	42¼
8 Bush Term 5s '55	43¾	43¾	43¾
15 Can Sou 5s '60	88¼	88	88¼
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	95¾	95⅜	95⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
1 Can Pac 5s '54	69¼	69¼	69¼
9 Can Pac 4s perp	71	71	71
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	51½	50	51½
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	97¼	97¼	97¼
14 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	85¼	85¼	85¼
36 Cen Pac 5s '60	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Cen Pac 1st 4½s '49	46	45¾	45¾
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	67¼	67	67
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	14	14	14
9 C & O 2½s '96 D	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	101½	101¼	101½
2 C&O rfg 3½s '63 F	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	106⅜	106½	106½
12 CB&Q gen 4s '58	83¼	83	83¼
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	85¾	85	85⅛
2 CB&Q 3½s '71 '49	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1 Chi & E Ill 6s '34	92½	92½	92½
68 Chic Gt West 4s '59	123⅞	122¾	123⅜
37 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	27¼	27¼	27¼
55 CMSP&P 5s '75 A	5¼	5¼	5¼
30 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	14¼	14¼	14¼
5 CM&SP gen 4s '89	28¾	28¾	28¾
2 CM&St P 4½s 2037	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 Chic&NW 4½s 2037 C	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3 Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	43	43	43
3 CRI & P 4½s '52 A ct	7	7	7
5 C R I & P 4s '88	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 CSL & NO 5s '51	73	73	73
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
43 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	104	104	104
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90½	90¼	90¼
3 Childs Co 5s '43	34½	34⅜	34½
4 CCC&StL gen 4s '77	57	57	57
2 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	71¼	71¼	71⅜
8 Cley Elec Ill 3s '70	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
7 ClevTnTerm 5½s '72	85¼	85¼	85¼
8 ClevTnTerm 4½s '77C	76¼	76	76
3 Col F&I 5s '70	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
4 Col & So 4½s '80	18¾	18½	18½
3 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
19 Columbia G 5s '61	105	104½	104⅝
10 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	121¾	121¼	121⅜
6 Con Edis 3½s '46	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
3 Con Edis 3½s '58	109	109	109
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	105	105	105
12 Consolin Coal 5s '60	72	71¾	72
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '69	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
5 Cont'ntal Oil 2s '48	103¼	103	103¼
3 Crown Cork 4½s '48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	106½	105½	106½
23 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 Cuba RR 7½s '46	20¼	20	20
1 Cuba RR 6s '46	19	19	19
1 Cuba RR 5s '52	20¾	20¼	20¼
11 Curtis Pub 3s '55	99½	99¼	99½
19 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	54½	53¾	54½
54 D&RG 4s '36	8	7¾	8
26 D&RGWest 5s '78	6¼	5¾	6¼
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	18½	18½	18½
1 Duquesne Lt 3⅛s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	95	95	95
2 Elec Pow & Lt 4s '52	106	106	106
44 Erie rfg 5s '67	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
36 Erie rfg 5s '75	16	15⅞	16
21 Erie 1st 4s '96	16⅛	15⅞	16
16 Erie gen 4s '96	76	76	76
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74	36¼	36	36¼
39 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	88¾	88	88¾
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	88¾	86½	88⅝
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	106¼	106	106
7 Gt Nor 4½s '77 F	93½	93½	93½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	94	93½	93¾
35 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	107	107	107
1 Gt Nor 4s '46H	106	105⅝	106
3 Gt Nor 3½s '67	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Gulf M&N 5s '50	85½	85½	85½
5 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	82½	82½	82½
1 HoustnOilTex4¼s '54	112¾	112¾	112¾
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	101⅛	101⅛	101½
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '70B	11	11	11
17 Ill Cen 4s '52	111	111	111
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
11 Ill Cen 4½s '66	42¼	42⅛	42¼
13 Ill Cen 5s '53	52	52	52
13 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	44	44	44⅜
10 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	42¾	42¼	42⅝
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	56⅝	56¼	56⅝
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	67	67	67

Dow-Jones Averages

	20 Ind	30 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	132.47	28.96	23.33
Net change	—.02	+.16	+.01
Previous close	132.49	28.80	22.32
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

* Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Int Paper 6s '55	103½	102	103½
11 Int Paper 5s '47	103	103	103
21 Int T&T 4½s '52	22½	22	22½
35 Int T&T 5s '55	24	22½	23½
2 JamesF&Clea 4s '50	87½	87½	87½
12 Jones&Lgh Stl4½s '61	103	103	103
1 KCFt&M 4s '36	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
10 K C South 5s '50	32	32	32
1 K C Term 4s '60	70	70	70
1 Keith (BF) 6s '46	108½	108½	108½
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Kresge Found 3s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	48	48⅞	48⅞
4 Lac Gas 5s '42	55	55	55
15 Lac Gas 5s '39	93	93	93
31 L&SM3 3½s '97	94	94	94
11 L&SM3 3½s '97 reg	90¼	90	90¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
11 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	47¾	47¼	47¾
9 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	50	50	50
18 Leh Val 4½s 2003	24¼	24	24¼
21 Leh Val 4s 2003	22¼	22¼	22¼
2 Libby McN&L 4s '55	21	21	21
30 Long Dock 3¾s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	90	90	90
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞
1 Louis&N 3½s A '50	87	87	87
3 Louis&NOs Jt M 4s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Maine Cen 4s '45	83¼	83¼	83¼
2 Market St Ry 5s '45 st	80	79¼	80
2 McKess & Rob 5½s '50	97½	97½	97½
7 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	105⅞	105¼	105⅞
6 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	7	6¾	6¾
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6	4¼	4¼
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	4⅜	4¼	4¼
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17	17	17
2 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	17	17	17
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17	17	17
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Mob & O 4½s '77	35¼	35¼	35¼
3 Mob & O 4½s '77 ct	35¼	35½	35¼
3 Mohawk & M 4s '91	57	57	57
10 MonWPaPubSv4½s '60	110¼	110¼	110¼
16 MonWPaPubSv 6s '65	104¾	103¾	104¼
4 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	38	37¾	37¾
3 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	42¾	42¾	42¾
25 Nat Distill 3½s '49	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Nt Ry Mex 4½s '57 asd	105	105	105
1 Nt RR Mex 4s '51 asd	1	1	1
2 Nat Steel 3s '65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 N Eng RR 5s '45	40	40	40
3 New Eng T&T 5s '52	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝
4 NEngT&T4½s'61	128	128	128
1 NY C & Putnam 4s '93	35½	35½	35½
62 NYC rfg 4s 2013	52¼	52⅛	52¼
62 NYC 4½s 2013 A	65¼	65	65¼
11 NYC cn 4s '98	60	59½	59⅞
30 NYC 3¾s '98	64¼	64¼	64¼
51 NYC cv 3½s '52	90¾	90¾	90¾
22 NYC & HR 4s '42	63¾	63	63¾
6 NYChC&StL 6s '41	97⅝	97½	97½
17 NYChC&StL 5½s '74A	92¼	89¾	89¾
33 NYChC&StL 4½s '78	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 NY Ch&StL 4s '78	60¾	60	60
1 N Y Ch & StL 4½s '47	87½	87½	87½
2 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	90	90	90
9 NY Dock Co 4s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	83	83	83
1 NY G El H&P 4s '49	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 NY LE&WD&I 5s '43	117	117	117
57 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	86¾	86¾	86¾
34 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	18	17¾	18
7 NYNH&H 4½s '67	30	29	30
2 NYNH&H 4s '67	18	17¾	17¾
11 NYNH&H 4s '56	17¾	17¾	17¾
7 NYSteam 3½s '63	15¼	14¾	14¾
2 Niagara Falls P3½s'66	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	13	13	13
6 Norf & W 4s '96	126¼	125¾	125¾
6 Nor Am Co 4s 59	108¼	106¼	106¼
3 Nor Am Co 3¼s'54	105	105¼	106
6 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	106¼	105½	105½
5 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66¾	65¾	66
7 Nor Pac 6s 2047 D	66	65	65¾
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53¾	53¾	53¾
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73¼	73¼	73¾
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	44	44	44
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	107½	107½	107½
12 Oklahoma Gas 4s '46	109½	109½	109½
10 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	105	105	105
5 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	103	103	103
1 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	111¾	111¾	111¾
7 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	117½	117½	117½
3 Pac Gas&E 4½s '57	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
17 Para Piet cv 3¼s'57	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Peh Co 4½s '63	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Penn & Lt 3½s '69	104¾	104¾	104¾
23 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
28 Penn RR 4½s 6ds '70	93	92¾	92¾
3 Penn RR gen 4½s '81	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Penn RR 4½s '84 E	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Penn RR 4s '48	113	113	113
17 Penn RR 3¼s '70	111¾	111¾	111¾
20 Penn RR 3¼s '52	117½	117½	117½
4 Penn Pow 4½s '60	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Phila Co 5s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
15 Phil Elec 3½s '67	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	110¾	110¾	110¾
60 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	43¾	43¾	43¾
21 Phillips Pet 2¼ '48	104	103¾	103¾
2 PCC & StL 5s '70A	109	109	109
3 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	101½	101½	101½
1 Pressed Stl 5½s'51	93	93	93
7 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s'68	110½	110¼	110¼
8 Readg 4½s '97 A	77¼	77¼	77¼
8 Readg 4½s '97 A	77¼	77¼	77¼
8 Readg 4½s '97 B	77¼	76⅞	77¼
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	61	61	61
5 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	100¼	100¼	100¼
25 Republic Steel 4½s'61	103	102¾	102¾
12 Republic Stl 4½s '56	103⅛	103	103⅛
5 Rey Cop&B 4½s '68	103	103	103
2 Rio Gr June 5s '39	36	36	36
3 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	29¾	29¼	29¾
6 RioGr W clt 4s '49	8	8	8½
2 Roch G & E 2½s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
14 St LIM & SWR&R3½s	64½	64¼	64½
7 StL S F 4½s '78ct st	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 StL S F 4s 50A	9¾	9¾	9¾
21 StL SW 5s '52	15¾	15¾	15¾
12 St L SW rfg 5s '90	9	8¾	8¾
12 St L SW 1st4s'89	66	65¾	66
6 Seab A L cn 6s '45	68¾	68¾	68¾
4 Sea A L sj 5s '49	5	5	5
3 Shell Un 2½s '54	1¼	1	1
3 Simmons cv 4s '52	97⅝	97½	97½
3 Skelly Oil 3s '50	102⅝	102½	102⅝
11 Socony-Vac 3s '64	103¼	103	103
5 So Bell T&T 3s '79	106¼	106	106¼
1 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
24 Sou Pac 4½s '68	103	102	102
4 Sou Pac 4½s '81	41½	41¼	41¼
42 So Pac 4½s '49	40¾	40¾	40⅝
18 So Pac rfg 4s '55	40¾	40⅝	40⅝
3 So Pac cll 4s '49	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
6 So Pac 3½s '46	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
17 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	51	50⅞	51
1 So Pac SF Ter 4s '50	45⅞	45⅝	45¾
8 South Ry 6½s '56	75	75	75
10 South Ry gen 6s '56	82	82	82
28 South Ry cn 5s '94	77¼	77¼	77¼
15 South Rygen 4s '56	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 S W Bell Tel 2½s '85	88	87⅝	87⅞
4 Spokane Int 5s '55	108	108	108
8 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	23	23	23
29 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
44 Stand Oil N J 2½s '51-'27-'37	104⅝	104⅛	104⅜
1 Stand Oil C Ky 6s '51	102¾	102½	102⅝
1 Canada 4s'52	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Canada 4s'60	92	92	92
2 Chile Mt Bk 6s'57 asd	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'62	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6 Chile 6s'60 asd	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
6 Chile 6s'61 Jan asd	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
5 Chile 6s'63 asd	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
11 Colomb 6s'47 Jan	103¼	103¼	103¼
13 Colomb 6s'61 Oct	27¼	27	27¼
2 Copenhag 5s'52	27¼	27¼	27¼
10 Denmark 6s '42	32	32	32
1 Denmark 5½s '62	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 GerCAgrBk6s '66Jul	24½	24½	24½
1 GerCAgBk6s '60 Oct	25¼	25¼	25¼
6 Ger Gov 5½s'65	14	14	14
8 Ger Gov 7s '49	16	16	16
1 GtCnEnPlap6½s'50	69	69	69
1 Hungary 4½s ext	27	27	27
17 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	27	27	27
1 Italy 7s 1951	41¾	41¾	41¾
13 Japan 5½s'54	63¼	63	63¼
8 Japan 5½s '65	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 Mex 6s asd '33	24¼	24¼	24¼
3 Mex 4s '94 asd '54	29¼	29¼	29¼
5 Milan City 6½s'52	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Minas Ger 6½s'58	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Minas Ger 6½s'59	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Norway 6s '44	49	49	49
1 Norway 4½s '58	34	34	34
10 Oriental Dev 6s '53	43¼	43¼	43¼
3 Oriental Dev 5½s'58	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 Peru 7s '59	5	5	5
1 Peru 1st 6s '60	5	5	5
1 Poland 4½s '58 asd	5	5	5
3 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	5	5	5
7 Rome 6½s'52	5	5	5
29 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	5	5	5
2 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	5	5	5
2 Sao Paulo St 6s '40	5	5	5
12 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	5	5	5
1 Serbs Sts 7s '62	5	5	5
4 Shinyetsu F 6½s'52	5	5	5
1 Taiwan El P 5½s'71	41	41	41
1 Tokyo El Li 6s'53	41	41	41
4 Uruguay El P 7s'45	44	44	44
2 Un El Wh 6½s'47A	61¼	61¼	61¼
13 Uruguay 4½s&5½s'78	35¾	35¾	35¾
5 Urug 4½s 5½s'78	37½	37½	37½
1 Warsaw C 4½s'58 asd	39

Local Classified Advertising
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET APARTMENTS TO LET

THERE IS *Something* ABOUT *the* SOMERSET

. . . something rare, something gracious, something *fine*. You'll sense it the moment you enter the lobby . . . and enjoy it all during your residence. Our 2 and 3-room suites are spaciously designed, with generous closet space, superb views, wood-burning fireplaces, plenty of sunlight and air.

An atmosphere of quiet graciousness surrounds as well as pervades The Somerset. Convenient garage; excellent transportation facilities. Suites are available furnished or unfurnished, by the year or for shorter periods. Moderate rentals. Your inspection is invited.

The *Somerset*
400 Commonwealth Ave.—Boston
Glenwood J. Sherrard, President and Managing Director

This Year—Be "At Home" at The Somerset

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—New modern 4-room apartment on first floor, in residential section of West Roxbury Parkway; tile bath, fireplace, heat and continuous hot water furnished. Parkway 0689-M, between 9 a. m.-8 p. m.

BOSTON, 405 Marlboro St.—1 and 2 bedroom suites, in elevator building; rent $65, including refrigeration and gas. Apply Mr. Currie, Ken 9733, or Dryco Properties, Lib. 5818.

BROOKLINE: 17 Monmouth Ct.
Near Carlton and Beacon Sts.
IN NEW BUILDING
Unusually large, beautiful three and four room apartments in quiet residential section; restricted. See SUPT. or call Laf. 2221.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—Attractive 5-room apt., conveniently located, desirable neighborhood, sunporch, fireplace, garage, heat, continuous hot water; rent $65.00; adults only. Tel. Gra 2026-W.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 215 East 57th—Attractive 3½-room apartment; entire floor, kitchen; suitable 2-3 share; $110.00. Etting, PL. 5-3252.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 West 79th St.—Modern 1-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration, all transportation, near church. Endicott 2-1883.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SPECIAL OFFER—Awnings re-covered now for 1941 stored free for winter. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Centre Newton (Mass.) 3900.

BEAUTY SHOPS

ROSE MILTON, BEAUTICIAN
137 Elm St., Braintree, Mass. Tel. Bra 2024

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 West 67th St.—Fall term starting; instructions for adults and children in ballroom dancing.

DOGS FOR SALE

"AIREDALE Corgi Dachshunds, Fox Terrier puppies; seen by appt.; terriers trimmed, washed, boarded. A. A. Kennels, Cen. New. 2401 (Mass.).

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

DRIVING INSTRUCTION

DYER'S AUTO SCHOOL—$5.00 courses $10.00. c/o Commonwealth Chevrolet Co., 1065 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. Stadium 8500.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line; Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOARD for retarded children; excellent personal care; tutoring; refined, happy home life; cultural training. Address HELEN CLARKE, 1400 Langley Ave., St. Joseph, Michigan.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal confidential service; low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SELL NYLON, also Duralon processed silk hosiery to friends, associates. Amazingly wear, snag resistant. Permanently perspiration proof. Generous commissions. Cardinal, 320 Fifth Ave., New York.

Radio Union Approves Pact With Networks

NEW YORK (AP)—Members of the American Federation of Radio Artists (A. F. L.) approved a three-year agreement with the National Broadcasting Company and the Mutual and Columbia Broadcasting Systems.

The agreement, which covers commercial and sustaining program performers, provides sustaining program fees of $19 for a 15-minute program; $23 for 30 minutes; $27.50 for one hour in New York, with rates proportionately lower in Chicago and on the West Coast.

Rehearsal rates represent a 10 per cent increase, if programs are held to a new minimum of rehearsal time, and a 30 per cent increase under the present practice. N. B. C staff announcers in New York and Chicago gain a 10 per cent increase, and other increases go to staff singers, stand-by group singers and signature voices.

Artists bureaus will be subject to union regulation and will charge no commissions on minimum fees, or in instances where they act as employer, under terms of the agreement.

It was agreed that if by December, 1942, living costs increase 10 points, pay scales will be adjusted accordingly.

Negotiations had been started only for persons on sustaining programs, but the scope was broadened later to include commercial performers, whose current contract was not to end until February, 1941.

Union spokesmen said the new contract would tend to insure peace in the industry until Nov. 1, 1943, at least.

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

FLATBUSH, BROOKLYN, N.Y., 741 East 38th—Beautiful large room; owner's new home; cross ventilation; Southern exposure; only guest; Christian Scientist preferred; garage available. MA. 6-0343.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., Litchfield, 35-43 84 St., Apt. 122—Large airy room, 3 windows; 2 studio couches. Havemeyer 4-7076.

N. Y. C.—Large corner room, secluded, kitchen privileges; one block church—subway; suitable practitioner; reasonable. RH. 4-0727 evenings.

N. Y. C., 127 West 58th Street (Apt. 3-W)—Refined home; rooms $7.00 to $12.00 weekly; every convenience.

RUGS FOR SALE

ORIENTAL, Laristan, 8x11, cost $300, will sell for $125; must be seen to be appreciated. 50 Hereford Street, Boston.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted, in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic, Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

Braintree, Massachusetts, 348 Washington St.
LEO SHOE REPAIR SHOP
Hats Cleaned and Shoes Repaired
New Shoes for growing boys and men

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION as companion-helper by middle-aged woman in exchange for pleasant home; Protestant. Box F-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED POSITION as companion, helpful service; splendid references. Write Box B-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TRAILERS

HOUSE TRAILER—24-ft masonite; 2 doors and screens, awnings on windows; 2 compartments fully equipped also 9x9x12 tent. Call at the Wollaston Rendezvous, 853 Hancock St., Wollaston, Mass. Purchased June 21, 1939, used ten weeks; price $900.00 or Call Granite 2492-M.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS WANTED FOR CONCERT and RADIO—Small fee, COl. 5-9739. Free recording test, N. Y. C.

SPANISH-FRENCH, experienced teacher; conversation grammar; beginners, advanced; reasonable; trial lesson. VILLARY, 22 East 29th, N. Y. C. LE. 2-2960.

FRENCH INSTRUCTION, private or class; conversation, tutoring; quick method; sample lesson will convince you. MLLE. GREMILLOT (Sorbonne, Paris). Com. 9109. (Mass.)

TRUCKING

Est.—**E. F. CALDWELL**—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678
11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPE WRITERS BOUGHT, SOLD RENTED, REPAIRED
ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 80 Boylston St., Boston

USED CARS

FORD STATION WAGON 1939 Deluxe; has radio; like new. HAROLD PARKER INC., 19 Stedman Avenue, Braintree, Mass. Tel. 2240

WANTED TO BUY

BEST price paid—furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WEATHER STRIPPING

STORM Windows, Shades, Venetian Blinds, Wedding Canopies, Screens, Awnings. Home Specialties Co., Inc. Centre Newton 3900, Worcester 4-3897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.)

FURRIERS

FURS W. DAVIDSON 175 Tremont Street, Boston
Custom Work. Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling.

SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN offers you exceptionally low rates on custom-made coats and jackets; remodeling and repairing done to perfection; try us. ARMAND ET SOEUR, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. CHickering 4-1424.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WELL-EDUCATED French governess for 14-year-old girl in Boston. Box E-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Modern early American type home; quiet neighborhood; lovely garden, trees; Bronxville, N. Y.; excellent transportation facilities; 9 rooms, 4 baths, lavatory, center hall, pine-paneled dining room, large living room with fireplace, also library; 2-car garage; home insulated; cost over $36,000, present assessment $20,000; owner moving, will accept reasonable offer. Write Box L-19, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

Melrose, Mass.
Country Club Road
LARGE MODEL HOME
Ideal location for professional people or children. Colonial living room, pine room 17x26, 2 fireplaces, dining room; electric kitchen, dishwasher; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, secluded porch; oil heat; double garage; slate roof. Box E-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE of every description. Greater Boston vicinity. Prompt service. GUY W. EDWARDS, 49 Park Ave., Arlington Heights, Mass., Arl. 2414.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2127
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MILLINERY

FUR and fabric hats designed especially for your costume at MISS GOODMAN, 474 Seventh Ave. (36th St.), N. Y. C. LA. 4-4026.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

OFFICES TO LET

TO CERTIFIED public accountant we offer space proportionately in exchange for services. MATZ, 202 W. 40th St., LA 4-8004, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Paying guests; attractive surroundings, home environment; meals optional; moderate prices; near station. Oakwood 3359.

PRINTING

COMMERCIAL • JOB • BOOK
Brochures, Year Books, Catalogs
Estimates Furnished
ADAMS PRESS, Inc.
7 Oakland St., Lexington, Mass.; Lex. 1242

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 1711A MASS. AVE., BOSTON CIR. 6913

REAL ESTATE

Fox Meadow in **Oak Hill Village**
BROOKLINE ST., NEWTON CTR.
An Established Community of
"Homes That Are Different"
$48.73 UP MONTHLY PAYS EVERYTHING
and Reduces Mortgage
20 or 25 Year FHA Plan
Architect Planned
Colonial English Cape Cod
Hollywood Bungalow
Designed IN THE Hartmann Manner
OPEN DAILY; EVES. BY APPT.
DIRECTIONS. From Boston take Worcester Turnpike to Hammond St. LEFT to James Circle, RIGHT on Newton St. to Fox Meadow. CEN. 2273

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 21 Winchester St.—Restricted guest house; rooms with or without private bath; tray service and conveyance to services as desired; garage. Lon. 9034.

ELM LODGE, Stockbridge, Mass.—Homelike, comfortable rooms; home-cooked food; for elderly people or a rest vacation in a homelike house; special rates. Apply Mrs. Edith Stafford.

EXCEPTIONAL home offered, for 1 or 2 persons; private bath, beautiful room; all comfort and harmony; half hour to Boston by car, less by train. Sharon 2225. MRS. J. R. SCALLON, Sharon, Mass.

BURGESS HOME, 95 Landscape Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.—Cheerful, homelike, loving consideration; convenient subway; reasonable. Yonkers 7033.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

RALEIGH, N. C.
Immaculate home. Private baths and showers. Inner spring mattresses. One block off highways 1 and 15. Close in. Opposite Governor's Mansion. 257 N. Blount St. GERTRUDE HARPER.

MASSACHUSETTS

BRAINTREE
(Continued)

Saves Money on Your Fuel Bill
Order Today—Don't Delay
Your local fuel dealer (Tel. Bra. 0075-1449)
Woodsum for COAL and OIL
38 Crescent Avenue So. Braintree

BROCKTON

Storey & Co. READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
STOREY'S FUR COAT SCOOP
5 outstanding prices on the "most popular" selling fur coats. Visit us now—Quantities Limited.

ATHERTON Furniture Co.
42ND ANNIVERSARY
SALE NOW GOING ON
41 CENTRE STREET

Decorating Service and Dependable Quality Always at
Ralph and Ruth Baker's
610 Main Street Opp. Forest Ave.

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
EASY WASHER—SPECIAL 49.95
Regular 59.95—limited quantity
783 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. 6655

Discriminating People Make
GURNEY'S
Their Gift Headquarters for All Occasions
GURNEY BROS. CO.
122 Main St. Estab. 1841 Brockton

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cecille Shop
Distinctive afternoon and street gowns — sportswear — lingerie and hosiery, at appealing prices
1641 BEACON STREET
At Washington Square

THE ANNA SHOPPE
GIFTS 50c and up
LAMPS and SHADES
for every room
1328 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092
Scarves and Hosiery at Newton
433 Centre Street New. No. 4914-M

BANCROFT
CLEANERS · TAILORS · FURRIERS
Have your Fall Wardrobe beautifully freshened at our modern plant.
Call ASPinwall 8828
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

THE ANNA SHOPPE
TOY DEPT.
BOOKS for Girls and Boys
New GAMES — TOYS
TALKING DOLLS
1328 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner

Individuality—Service—Convenience
Miss Helyn Dodge
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER
(Successor to Mrs. Wicken)
1372 Beacon Street
Aspinwall 9025

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

Renée's Chrysanthemum Shoppe
New! Fall Millinery
off swept brims and many other styles
also Bags, Gloves, Hosiery
1374 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
27 CENTRAL STREET, WELLESLEY

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ladies' Hosiery
Gordon Nolde & Horst McCallum
Beautiful Fall Shades
$.69 to $1.15
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
Harvard Square

Beacon Hill Furniture Polish
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
HARDWARE—PLUMBING
26 Brattle Street Tro. 6700

CANDY WEEK
Whitman's Chocolates, $1.00 lb.
Gobelin's Chocolates, 50c lb.
SAGE'S
Harvard Square Belmont Center
Tro. 2211 Bel. 4590

CENTERVILLE

IF ITS REAL SERVICE YOU WANT Bring it Here
AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
GENERAL REPAIRING
L. R. ADAMS GARAGE
FENDER STRAIGHTENING and DUCO PAINTING
LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED
Tel. HY. 1063-W South Main St.

MASSACHUSETTS

CONCORD

FALL DRESSES FOR WOMEN
Our new line of fall dresses in attractive colors and styles. Priced $3.98—$5.98—$7.98
J. P. NOURSE INC.
MAIN ST. CONCORD

DEDHAM

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
13 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi, Prop. Res. Ded. 0507

FALL RIVER

16 Beautiful Christmas Card Books
From which to select your Christmas Cards
10% Discount until Nov. 15th
Come Early—and get the best selection
ADAMS BOOKSTORE
Established 78 Years
165 NORTH MAIN STREET

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
Established 1877

HARPER METHOD
For Scientific Care of Hair, Skin and Hands
Phone 2042 — 41 North Main St.
MARGARET G. LYNCH

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ford
The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

QUALITY COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST.—TEL. 740

F. H. Lane Company
Knit-tex Knockabout Topcoats
Other outstanding Special Feature items for Fall wear at very reasonable prices.
530 MAIN STREET

Home Made Doughnuts
Coffee Buns
Home Made Mince Meat Pies
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 PUTNAM ST. TEL. 3693

Be sure to put us on your shopping list for Housewares, Electrical, Plumbing and Building supplies.
Central Hardware Co.
621 Main Street Tel. 3970

Christmas Cards
Fifty for $1.00 with name printed
Many selections
The Rand Print Shop
161 Rollstone St. Tel. 3015-R
Job Printers and Stationers

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

FLORSHEIM SHOES
"For the man who cares"
H. E. HAMILTON CO.
250 Main Street

See the New Patterns in
BIGELOW RUGS
on the Second Floor
WILSON'S

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

Buy
Fuel Oils—Coal—Coke
from
GEO. A. SHELDON, Inc.
Quick, Friendly Service
TEL. 3693

Gasoline and Motor Oil
ROY'S SERVICE STATION
Located Route 2 at 101 Main Street, Greenfield
Expert Lubrication

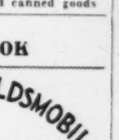
Clark Hardware Company
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Sporting Goods
Complete line of Builders' Hardware
200 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Is your battery ready for these cold, Fall mornings? Drive in and let us test it.
Mobilgas
Green & Drewett
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310

COATS
to flatter every figure, to please every budget
NEW YORK SPECIALTY SHOP
12 Merrimack Street

When They're Home From School—Hungry!

CALL
J. K. Atwood
146 White St., Tel. 2090

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack St. Tel. 5472

PARK & POLLARD FEEDS
Anthracite—COAL—Bituminous
New England Coke
ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO.
15-21 Middlesex Street
TEL. 44 HAVERHILL, MASS.

Florsheim
For Shoes with Style—Fit—Comfort try Red Cross for Women
Florsheim for Men and Other Smart Fall Styles
Complete Line of Children's Shoes
LORRAINE BOOT SHOP

HINGHAM

DYKEMAN'S MARKET
HING 0091—0092
Fruits and Peels for Fruit Cake and Puddings. G. Washington Aces—Instant Broths
S. S. Pierce—new packed canned goods

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET • OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Corner Plymouth and Weymouth Streets

HOLYOKE

For Style, Beauty and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

This Is
COAT WEEK
at
Cherry & Webb's
Extraordinary Values in all Coat Departments
Buy your coat tomorrow

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

FURS
of distinction that cost no more
WEINER'S
276 Essex Street Established 1900

P. NUTTON
Heating Oils—Oil Burners
Sales—Service
Serving LAWRENCE, METHUEN, ANDOVERS
Tel. Law. 4343, And. 1065

LEOMINSTER

Cragin & Wilkins Co., Inc.
The Iron Fireman Stoker
gives you Automatic Heating. Convenient—Clean—Economical
TEL. 1200

LEXINGTON

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up to the Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

F. K. JOHNSON, INC.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
30 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON
(Continued)

Colonial Garage, Inc.
Buick Dealer
1668 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0862
Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0226
Choice Groceries Carefully selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Prdoucts

Get More for Your Money Every Time at the
ROYAL FRUIT STORE
Always the finest quality, the greatest variety at the lowest possible prices!
1733 Mass. Ave. (Next to Woolworth's)

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Save 10% on Your Personal Christmas Cards by Ordering Now
MAIN FLOOR
Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

Watch Cherry & Webb's in October
A month of exciting Style Events on our four great fashion floors . . .
CHERRY & WEBB
MERRICK STREET

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

Josef's
Salon of
Individual Hairstyling
502 Hildreth Bldg. Phone 6331

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

LYNN

Sale! Salem SHEETS Made by PEQUOT

72x90—Reg. $1.09	85c
81x99—Reg. $1.19	95c
63x99—Reg. 99c	75c
81x108—Reg. $1.29	$1.05
42x38½ Cases	22c each

Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
Lynn, Massachusetts

Wedding Gifts
Choice Gifts for the Bride
High Grade — Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Cor. Buffum Street

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Try our BIG ARROW FLEET before your next fuel!

Youth World
Serving the Youth of Lynn
347 UNION STREET
Complete Children's Outfitters
Specializing in Layettes

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 3 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mal. 2832 Est. 1892
FREEMAN'S
3 Hour Cleansers
Complete Tailoring Service
Fur Remodeling and Storage
226 PLEASANT ST.

Fur Trimmed Dress Coats, $29.95 and $39.95 Values **$25**
Trims such as Marmink, Red Fox, Tipped Skunk, Dyed Squirrel, Persian Lamb, Norwegian Blue Fox. Sizes 12-20—38-46.
F. N. JOSLIN CO.
A Modern Department Store
MALDEN SQUARE, MALDEN

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
George H. Pike, Prop.
FLOWERS for All Occasions
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
160 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0500

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
for your home
We carry a complete line
Curtains $1.00 up
Draperies $1.69 up
Special order work is our specialty
Jones Stores, Inc.
116 Pleasant St., Malden

WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE

For Personal Service, Quiet and Restful Atmosphere. Moderate Prices
82 Pleasant St., Malden
Tel. 0485-W

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

Don't Miss
KOTZEN'S ANNIVERSARY SALE
Oct. 18 to Oct. 31st
Save 10 to 40%
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 Main Street, Malden
Open Thursday and Saturday Eves.

SMART STETSON HATS
All Colors. All Sizes
All Shapes.
$5.00
The apparel shop that "On the Square"
BAKER'S
440 Main Street Malden, Mass.

FOR COATS AND DRESSES, ETC.
Gordon's
Charge or Budget
183 Pleasant Street
Malden

MEDFORD

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 6500 '64 Boston Avenue
JENNEY GASOLINE Solvenized Chases Carbon
Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYSTIC 1898
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner or between-meal snacks.
OPEN UNTIL 8 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our Week-End Special
1 lb. Frozen Strawberries and 1 Pt. Light Cream **44c**
These are exceptionally fine berries Try a box today
C. W. SPEAR
Cry 0610, 37 Central St., Wakefield

Get your Monitor Advertised Products at
OLIVER E. HAWES CO.

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OIL
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

GARNISS MARKET
950 MAIN 163 W. EMERSON
463 FRANKLIN

FEARER'S SHOES
535 Main Street Mel. 2613-W
ENNA JETTICK for women
CHASE'S for children
DOUGLAS for men
Correct Fitting Our Specialty

Dry Cleansing, Dyeing Pressing, Repairing
All Laundry Services
Samoset Cleansers & Dyers
148 Emerson St. Stoneham 0621

STEARNS AND HILL, INC.
505 MAIN STREET
FINE CANDY
STATIONERY
TOILET GOODS
CAMERA SUPPLIES

Highlands Beauty Shoppe
A Complete Beauty Service
DISTINCTIVE COIFFURES
460 Franklin St., Melrose Highlands
Tel. Mel. 2417

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
give prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

Needham Sales Inc
25 CHAPEL ST NEEDHAM, MASS.
HERNEY
Sales and Service

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy — Gulf Hill Farlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk — Luncheon, Dinner
Buttermilk — Afternoon Tea
Heavy Cream — Fancy Pastries
Ice Cream — Schrafft's Candies

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
Cleaners and Dyers
690 Pleasant St., opp. Post Office
Dial 6-8261 and 6-8262

Ready to Use or Put Away
Parson's Laundry Co., Inc.
Telephone 5000

TABER'S MARKET
Oak Hill Canned Goods Sale All Next Week
5% discount in dozen lots (assorted if you wish)

Willey's Inc.
566 PLEASANT STREET
Very Smart New Coats for Winter Warmth

NEWBURYPORT

W. E. Atkinson Company
Automatic Heating
COAL Tel. 4 OIL
27 Water Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone West Newton 0191 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New No. 1091-W

Time and Labor Saving
ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
Well-known Makes May Be Purchased on Our Budget Plan
Demonstration Without Obligation
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Cen. New. 3736
Cen. New. 4600 New. No. 1634
Cen. New. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE
Cen. New. 3810, Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

All That's New In
FALL FOOTWEAR
For Men and Women
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

BROWERS MARKET
The Accommodating Store
Fruits—Vegetables
Meats—Frosted Foods
Parking—Delivery Service
333 South St. at Bay State Rd.
Dial 7336—7337

ESSO
MOTOR FUELS and LUBRICANTS
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
NEW & DANIELS
135 South Street Tel. 9575

DOUGHNUTS!
In Variety for Your Halloween Party
E. F. FISH BAKERY
289 NORTH STREET

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUINCY'S NEWEST APARTMENTS
Beautiful
PRESIDENT ARMS
PRESIDENT'S LANE AND ADAMS STREET, QUINCY
Opp. John Adams Mansion
Ultra modern new 2-3-4 room apartments with all modern appointments included at reasonable rentals.
AVAILABLE NOW
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES OR CALL GRA. 9238

USED CARS
1939 Buicks
$650.00 to $700.00
1940 Buicks
$825.00 to $975.00
SOUTH SHORE BUICK CO.
50 Adams Street
GRA. 4520

Fur Repairing and Remodeling
Consult Our Style Expert
"Purchase your new fur coat on our friendly budget plan."
Quincy Fur Shop
GRA. 8370 1249 Hancock St.

OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
Pres. 5000

Curtains Made Beautiful!
We know how

E. E. WADSWORTH, Inc.
1941
Chrysler—Plymouth
MODELS
Now on Display at
424 Adams St. MILTON BLU 0470

NEW ENGLAND DAYS
New England Buying Makes New England Prosperity
SALE NOW IN PROGRESS
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

TROUP BROS.
Plumbing, Heating
PETRO OIL BURNERS
53 Franklin Street, Gra 5540

THE STREAMLINER SUPER MARKET
60 Franklin Street
Large Free Parking Space

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 9200
426 Adams St. East Milton

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating Gas Appliances
583 Main Street Tel. Read. 0461
Agents for Malden-Melrose Gas Co.

Heating Oil and Service
See us about our Budget Plan
CHAPIN OIL CO.
134 High St., Reading, Rea. 0599

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Davis Square
Wall Paper & Paint Co.
Dealers in
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Shellacs, Varnishes, Glass and Putty
416-412 Highland Ave. Som. 2636-7

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE (Continued.)

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

Star Market Co.
OCEAN-FRESH FLAVOR FOR YOUR MENUS!
Fresh seafood shipments received several times daily direct from the Boston Pier. Always the freshest at the lowest prices.
401 Highland Avenue in Davis Square

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wallpapers—New Ceilings
Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

WINCHESTER
Hairdressing Parlor
Madam Therieau, Prop.
Oil Permanents
Phone 2-9613
820 STATE STREET

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book
Shirts Beautifully Laundered
2 for 25c
870 State St. Phone 2-2138

WAKEFIELD

CHAS. F. KEYES
Complete Stock of
Wallpaper—Devoe Paints and Varnishes
We do Painting and Paper Hanging
63 Albion St., Wakefield Tel. Cry. 0423-M

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

Do You Get Your Milk in a Cream Top Bottle?
Watertown's Only "Cream Top" Dairy
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave., Watertown, Mass.
Tel. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

Silver Anniversary
CANNED FOOD SALE
The year's outstanding, money-saving event—this year bigger and better than ever!
Star Market Co.

WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

Prompt Delivery in Your Locality
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1456

WINTHROP

Everybody's Cash Market
4 Bartlett Rd. Ocean 1520
Fresh Native Chicken,
4—4½ lb. average .....27c lb.
Fresh Oysters .....29c pt.
Large Size Cauliflower ...15c ea.

Ham's — *Dependable Food*
Ice Cream—Candies
WINTHROP
Beach Ocean 0057 — Centre 0760 — Highlands 1668

Shirley Hardware Company
472 Shirley Street Ocean 2050
It's Wear-Ever Aluminum Buy Time
3-Way Cookers, 2-quart size..... $1.69
Oval Roasters (with rack, 5-7-lb. size) $2.49
3-piece Sauce Pan Set—1½-qt., 2-qt., 3-qt. $1.98

WORCESTER

Launderers Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
Cut Flowers, Potted Flowers
2 Boxford Street Dial 2-4667

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box ; BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, 30 Montpelier Road — Highly recommended; liberal table; gas fires bedrooms; G. H. W.; homely; central; near sea; 3 gns. p. w HOVE 6141.

HOUSES TO LET

STROUD, Glos.—Furnished house, 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, usual offices; garden; gas and elec.; on bus route, 1½ miles Stroud. MRS. HOUSE, Erin Park.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; lovely views; peaceful; from 3 gns. Miss Clarke, Peverell, High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received; Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 3 gns MRS. CHAMPION. Worthing 2717.

POST WANTED

SURREY—As housekeeper or as nannie to young children; good needlewoman, knowledge of cooking. Box W-1614, BCM/CSM, London.

England

BIRMINGHAM

AT
Vi Ltd.
ERDINGTON
You will get super attention and value. Why not visit 213 HIGH STREET to replenish your wardrobe.
Phone Erd. 1341

BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Gervis Place Tel. 7000
Also at
FOLKESTONE BRIGHTON
HASTINGS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE BOSCOMBE
WEYMOUTH

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio. Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimtaes Free
Tel. 3700

C. G. LEE
25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High-Grade Repairs

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 425. Also at 626, 628 Christchurch Road. Tel. Boscombe 321

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts
Blankets, Fancy Linen, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

BRIGHTON and HOVE

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room. ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
61, WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.
117 Western Road, Hove
Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
Highest Quality Lowest Price

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON and HOVE (Continued)

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS - DOWN QUILTS
HANDKERCHIEFS - HOSIERY
LINGERIE - KNITWEAR & GOWNS

Feel safe and be safe. Use Pasteurised
MILK
as supplied by
BELGRAVIA DAIRY CO.
101, Western Road, Hove Tel. Hove 2527-8
Branches throughout Brighton and District, also 93 Boundary Road, Hove; London Road, Withdean; 41 Ladies Mile, Patcham; Kemp Town and Shoreham.

BRISTOL

Strodonia — VANISHING CREAM Tubes 6d. Jars 1/3 & 10½d.
Before and after your War work
Soothing and Cooling
From all Chemists and
Strode Cosh & Penfold
8 addresses in Bristol

Woollen Piece Goods
including
LIBERTY FABRICS
Jolly & Son Ltd.
BRISTOL

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
6, Union St., Bristol.
49, Regent St., Weston-super-Mare.
3, The Corridor, Bath.

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light, Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, near Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

BROMLEY

PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY OF & CO. LTD.
LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
Phone LEE Gn. 5444 Phone RAVensbourne 4667
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free
OR—BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factory always open for inspection.

DUNN'S IN THE MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

Warne's Ltd — Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
61 High Street, Bromley
Also at Woodford, Leyton, Loughton Chingford and Upminster

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.)
BROMLEY

CAMBERLEY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
68/88 LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Ph. 8
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS
DISTINCTIVE FABRICS FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS—MAKERS OF LUXURIOUS UPHOLSTERY
Cost Moderate
Antique Furniture Restored by Skilled Craftsmen

CHELTENHAM

DIAMOND LAUNDRY
"De Luxe" and "Homestic" Services
PHONE 2146

BRUNNER'S
Café
Luncheons
Teas
Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates
23 and 25 CLARENCE STREET
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

GILLHAM'S
Christmas Greeting Cards and Calendars and Diaries for Overseas
Sample Greeting Card Books Sent on Request
TEL. 2003 — 206 HIGH STREET

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM (Continued.)

80 BRANCHES — Fresh from the Factory
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
28, Promenade, Cheltenham.
25, Eastgate St., Gloucester.
4, St. Peter's St., Hereford.

CROYDON PURLEY and District

The HOUSE *of* SAVAAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains and Interior Painting and Decorating

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Items in this paper

CREAMOLA
Tickles the World's Palate

CAREY & SON
GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS
192 BRIGHTON ROAD, COULSDON
TEL. PURLEY 1938
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES

EASTBOURNE

It never Rains but Our Reputation Soars!
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
50, Terminus Road, Eastbourne.
38, Robertson Street, Hastings.
14, Western Road, Brighton.

EXETER

TROULANS LTD.
2 HIGH STREET, EXETER
See our Selection of
MAGNIFYING GLASSES, BAROMETERS, BINOCULARS, OPERA GLASSES, Etc. Phone 3933
(Also TORQUAY and PLYMOUTH)

GODALMING, GUILFORD and DISTRICT

BEL-RAY
SCIENTIFIC
laundry process
assures whiter linens, softer woollens, brighter colours, longer wear
BRAMLEY Hygienic LAUNDRY
'Phone: Bramley 94

IPSWICH

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
FOREARM YOU AGAINST WET-WEATHER FORECASTS
58 Tavern Street, Ipswich.
42 High Street, Colchester.

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II. for everything in
FASHIONS and FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

T. JOHNSON & SONS
Builders and Decorators
A. R. P. SHELTERS
Elmbridge 2334 — 102 Brighton Road Surbiton

LEAMINGTON SPA

Francis
(E. FRANCIS & SONS LTD.)
DRAPERS and HOUSE FURNISHERS
34/40 Bath Street, Leamington Spa.

LEICESTER

Furnishings
LOVELY FABRICS AND BEST WORKMANSHIP ARE THE BASIS OF SATISFACTION WHEN REFURNISHING. MAY WE SUBMIT A SCHEME & ESTIMATES FOR YOU? OF COURSE, FREE OF CHARGE.
Adderly & Company Ltd.
LEICESTER

Coats and Costumes
GEE NEPHEW
MARKET PLACE LEICESTER

WILLIAM OLIVER
Market Street, Leicester
AGENT FOR
TRESS HATS

RAIMENT'S
Fine, old, established
Grocery & Provision House
Founded in 1819, still gives the Best Value in Good Food
48 GRANBY ST. LEICESTER

ENGLAND

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

PAIGNTON

CHURCH'S CHINA STORES

The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for "STUART CRYSTAL"
and All Best Makes of China
16 Palace Ave. (next G. P. O.)
Tel. 57212

G. A. NORTON

Foot Fitting Specialist
23 Palace Avenue
Paignton
Phone 5684

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Redford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and District

J. VINEY & SONS
34, Commercial Rd. 436 Ashley Rd.
PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
TEL. 192 and 871

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

Over 60 Depts.
Fashions, Furnishings
AT YOUR SERVICE
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing. Rest and Writing Rooms. Library. Golf School. Restaurant. Servants' Agency and Travel Bureau.
Handleys of Southsea Phone 2241

We dress particular men and their sons
ROWE & EDMONDS
TAILORS—SHIRTMAKERS
55 Palmerston Rd., Southsea

RICHMOND and District

VISITING RICHMOND?
then you must include the
"ORIGINAL SHOP FOR MAIDS OF HONOUR"
Historically famed for "Maids of Honour" Cakes and noted for its delightful Restaurant and Tea Room
3 HILL STREET, RICHMOND, SURREY
"OPEN ON SUNDAYS"

Head Office and Bottling Dairies, Princes Street, Richmond. Branches at ST. MARGARETS, KEW, SHEEN, BARNES, PUTNEY and EALING.
Hornby & Clarke's Dairies
Local Farm PETERSHAM
PRODUCERS of CERTIFIED MILK FROM GUERNSEY COWS

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY—WEDNESDAY

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
Spell Security in Wet Spells
156, High St., Broadway, Southend.
144, Holborn, London, E. C. 1.

SOUTHAMPTON

WHY PAY MIDDLEMANS PROFIT — *buy*
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
"Forum Buildings," Above Bar, Southampton.
29 and 166 Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth.

Agents for the celebrated
"DOROTHY WALKER" GOWNS
E. MAYES & SON LTD.
173-8 High Street, Southampton

SUTTON COLDFIELD

B. W. LEE
B.S.A. BICYCLES
A Model for Every Rider From £5.10s. or 2/6 a week
Call or write for full details:
HIGH STREET, Sutton Coldfield

GEORGE DODD
Ironmonger
102 PARADE
Prompt Delivery to any district
Tel. Sutton Coldfield 2044

ENGLAND

SUTTON—Surrey

C. H. MOSS
Family Butcher
Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb
Phone VIGILANT 3777
5, The Pavement Grove Rd., Sutton

Take Eleveneses, Luncheon and Tea in *Shinners Delightful Restaurant*
SHINNERS LTD.
HIGH STREET, SUTTON

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
3, 5 and 7 High St. Frank Fast THE CENTRE OF FASHION TONBRIDGE Phone 93

TORQUAY

DEVON LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS
Newton Road, Torquay
The Leading Launderers, Dry Cleaners, and Dyers
Vans call in all districts.
Tel. 63157

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

WAYCOTT'S
Auctioneers
House, Land and Estate Agents
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Party Fun

Wedding of the Operas For Halloween Fun

A double page of stiff note paper, with the cover decorated to look like a sheet of music, should be used for recording the questions to be answered by those taking part in the contest. The questions are to be answered by names of various operas.

1. Who were the bride and groom?
2. At what sort of party did they meet?
3. He went as a minstrel. What was he called?
4. She went as an Austrian peasant. What was she called?
5. What Spanish girl was maid of honor at her wedding?
6. What noted Swiss was best man?
7. What two ladies were bridesmaids?
8. What four Germans were the ushers?
9. What mythological personage presided over the music?
10. Who sang at the ceremony?
11. What noted personage from Japan was present as a guest?
12. What noted bells were rung in the wedding's honor?
13. Who captured them when they were on their wedding voyage?
14. What dark skinned gentleman rescued them?
15. What historical people entertained them while in France?
16. What grand affair did they attend in Italy?
17. Who showed them the sights while they were in Venice?

Answers

1. Romeo and Juliet. 2. Masked Ball. 3. Trovatore. 4. The Bohemian Girl. 5. Carmen. 6. William Tell. 7. Lucia di Lammermoor and Linda di Chamouni. 8. Lohengrin, Faust, Tannhäuser, and Siegfried. 9. Orpheus. 10. The Meistersinger. 11. Mikado. 12. The Chimes of Normandy. 13. The Pirates of Penzance. 14. Othello. 15. The Huguenots. 16. The Carnival of Venice. 17. The Gondoliers.

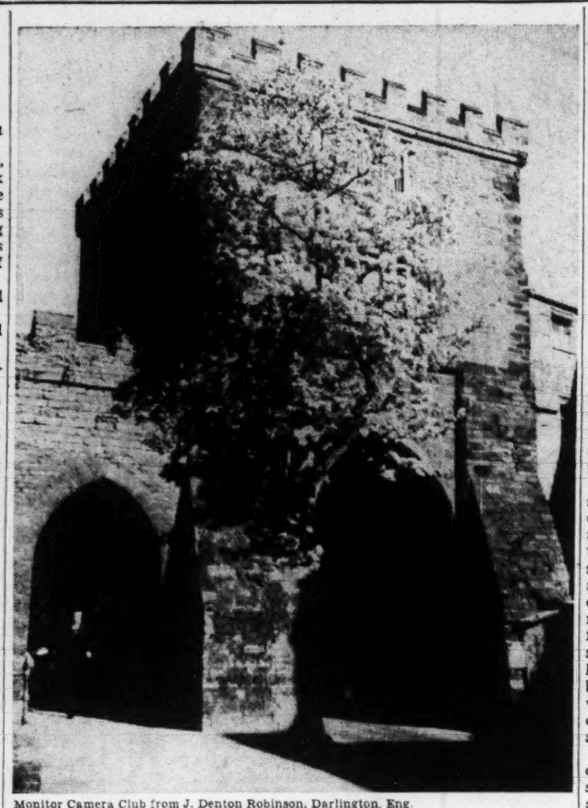
Where Would You Find—

1. The John Alden House?
2. The Gulf of Siam?
3. The Capital of Georgia?
4. A grego?
5. The northernmost republic?
6. The originators of the g. of lacrosse?
7. The Arctic Ocean?
8. The Nilgiri Hills?
9. The land whose flag has eight gold stars, representing the Big Dipper and the North Star, on a field of blue?
10. Rio de Janeiro?

(Answers appear on this page.)

Company and Church

George Washington's pastor said of him: "No company ever kept him away from church. I have often been at Mount Vernon on the Sabbath morning when his breakfast table was filled with guests. Instead of staying at home out of fancied courtesy to them, he used constantly to invite them to accompany him."—Charles W. Anderson.—King's Business.



Monitor Camera Club from J. Denton Robinson, Darlington, Eng.

A Sycamore Rooted in Masonry

One of Cornwall's strangest sights is this tree growing out of the stonework between the arches of a gateway at Launceston. The tree is very old and makes a striking picture.

Footnotes to History

First American Declaration of Independence

On July 4, 1776, the American colonies of Great Britain severed their political connections with the motherland and declared that they "are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States."

Yet, two months before this world-shaking document was signed at Philadelphia, the smallest of these same 13 rebel communities had taken John Bull by the horns and freed its people of allegiance to the Crown. That colony was Rhode Island. On May 4, 1776, its Legislature passed a declaration announcing itself no longer a part of the British Empire.

Strangely enough, Rhode Island had always been the model child in Britain's overseas family. Supported by London in its frequent bickerings with Massachusetts and Connecticut, the little settlement co-operated well with the Royal Court. It never had a Royal Governor to gripe the inhabitants; and, unlike its sister-colony, Connecticut, made no loud protest against Sir Edmund Andros' demand for the surrender of the royal charter in 1687—although, quite unaccountably, the document could not at that moment be found!

It was when Parliament tried to choke off smuggling—a lucrative calling to many of Rhode Island's citizens—and in the early years of the eighteenth century passed acts designed to control their navigation, that the colonists grew uneasy. The Sugar, Stamp, and other Acts, culminating in the Gaspee affair in 1772, were added steps in the journey toward adopting the resolution of separation in May, '76.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Duxbury, Massachusetts; built by the son of John and Priscilla Alden in 1653.
2. An arm of the China Sea, south of Siam.
3. Atlanta.
4. A short, hooded cloak of coarse cloth worn in the Levant.
5. Finland.
6. It is of Indian origin; played by two teams, who attempt to get a ball between goal posts, with a long racket-like implement called a crosse.
7. The body of water surrounding the North Pole.
8. A mountain group in Madras Province, British India.
9. Alaska; adopted in May, 1927.
10. A seaport city, capital of Brazil.

Sunbonnet Sue

Did You Ever Wonder

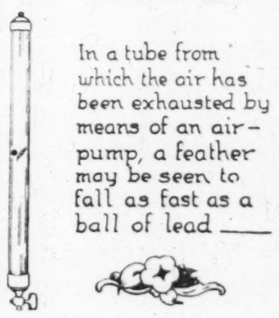
Why Some Things Fall Faster Than Others?

Before the time of Galileo, it was held by the philosophers that the speed of falling objects was proportional to their weight. They thought that a two-pound object would fall twice as rapidly as an object weighing one pound.

Galileo, in his famous experiment of dropping objects of different weights from the top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa, found that the acceleration of all falling bodies was the same except where air resistance reduced the speed of fall.

A startlingly convincing demonstration of the truth of Galileo's conclusion may be seen with the aid of a long glass tube from which the air has been exhausted. In such an airless space, a feather and a ball of lead will fall with equal speeds. However, if air is readmitted into the tube, the feather will resume its familiar slow descent and be left far behind by the plunging fall of the ball of lead. This shows that the variation in speed of freely falling objects is due to the resistance of air.

Still another experiment (and one which anyone can perform) shows that all objects tend to fall at the same rate. A disc of light paper will ordinarily flutter rather slowly to the floor, as compared with the forthright drop of a coin. However, if the paper disc be cut slightly smaller than a half dollar and placed on top of the coin held horizontally, when the coin is dropped the paper disc will drop right with it all the way to the floor. This is because the coin prevents the air from getting under the disc and thus resisting its fall. The coin, however, does not hold or pull the paper with it, as is seen by the fact that if the coin is drawn vertically downward at a faster rate that it would fall naturally, the paper will fall behind for it can drop only at the speed of free-falling objects.



Air resistance is made practical use of in the parachutes by means of which aviators can land safely after a fall of perhaps thousands of feet. On the other hand, **streamlining** is for the purpose of lessening the air resistance which impedes the progress of trains, automobiles, and the like.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Quotation

BE thorough in all you do and remember that though ignorance often may be innocent, pretension is always despicable.

—W. E. GLADSTONE.

Lines About Thinkers

Eli Whitney

1765-1825

ELI WHITNEY is known as the inventor of the cotton gin.
He was born in Westboro, a bright village of Massachusetts.
His father was a thriving farmer and a splendid mechanic.
The boy preferred tasks in the shop to work on the land.
He began turning out nails, hatpins, knives, walking-canes.
At twelve he made a violin, at fifteen an excellent watch.
His products were so good that people came to buy them.
But Eli cared little for money; he wanted right education.
And at twenty-three he arranged to enter Yale College.

* * *

ON GRADUATION the young man took a trip to the South.
Aboard ship he met General Nathaniel Greene's widow.
Impressed by Whitney's remarkable gifts, she said to him:
"Come and stay with us, you will enjoy our library."
Whitney accepted her invitation and plunged into the books.
One day his hostess sat embroidering by the fireplace.
Her tambour-frame happened to tear the silk of her cloth.
Young Whitney saw at a glance what needed to be done.
The next morning he entered the room with a perfect frame.
Another day three Georgian planters visited Mrs. Greene.
They deplored the depressing state of affairs in the South.
True enough much of the up-country yielded splendid cotton.
But the seed had to be removed from the lint by hand.
And it took a man a whole day to sort a pound of cotton.
"If only we had a machine!" exclaimed one of the planters.
"Gentlemen, consult my friend Whitney," advised Mrs. Greene.
And, to the delight of all, Whitney promised a cotton gin.

* * *

SOME EIGHT months passed before he could cry "Eureka!"
Finally the machine was ready—complete and in action.
Down South the excitement of the planters knew no bounds.
Expecting their gins on time, they planted extra crops.
Meanwhile Whitney built a factory in the Connecticut hills.
Soon cotton gins began to multiply by the hundreds.
Everything now pointed toward the most glowing success.
Alas! one night a fire burned up factory, gins, blueprints!
Undaunted, Whitney borrowed funds and started over again.
Then suddenly from the South came most distressing news:
The cotton gins, his beloved gins, were not wanted any more!
A certain Mr. Holmes had patented a copy of his machine.
Pressed for time, the planters had given HIM their orders!

* * *

THIRTEEN YEARS Whitney fought in defense of his rights.
At Court he pled sixty times before he emerged the victor.
Eventually he was recognized as inventor of the cotton gin.
However, he dropped all hope of an income from his invention.
Instead he built an armory and made muskets for the State.
Heretofore all the parts of firearms had been made by hand.
Whitney invented machines to make the separate pieces.
His method soon revolutionized the whole industrial world.
It was the origin of all standardization in factories.
Whitney's plant became the Mecca of travelers from abroad.
The active years which followed proved rich in happiness.
The gin had brought to Whitney nothing but disappointment.
Yet its influence was felt throughout the whole country.
His gin had swelled the output of cotton two hundred times.
It opened up millions of acres of Gulf-coast land.
It created four States that greatly enriched the Union.

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In Lighter Vein

His Viewpoint

First Man: "There goes a fellow who seems to take the worst possible view of everything."

Second Man: "A pessimist, eh?"

First Man: "No, he's a candid camera fiend."—Franklin News.

Another Angle

An old roadside dweller was remarkably well informed, but so very lazy that the new pastor asked him how he had contrived to learn so much.

He replied, "I just heard it—here and there—and I was too lazy to forget it."—Boston Globe.

Daily Anecdote

Courageous Carlyle

When Thomas Carlyle had finished the first volume of his monumental "French Revolution," he entrusted the manuscript to his friend, John Stuart Mills, for criticism. One night, several weeks later, Mills, pale and trembling, burst in upon the author with the dreadful information that a careless maid, thinking the manuscript but a bundle of waste paper, had used the whole of it, save for a few stray sheets, to start a fire!

Though inwardly weeping, Carlyle concealed his feelings, while he sought to console and comfort the forlorn Mills. Only when his distraught friend had departed did the poor writer give way to his profound despair.

Wretchedly in need of revenue from his writing, he set resolutely to work to rewrite his volume. But in this endeavor he faced a terrible handicap. As he had finished each chapter of the original manuscript he had destroyed his notes in profound relief, believing he would never need them again. Now he would be compelled to rake up from his memory facts, ideas and expressions which had long since been dismissed.

The next morning Thomas Carlyle ordered a fresh supply of paper, and, turning to his diary, wrote: "It is as if my invisible schoolmaster had torn my book when I showed it and said, 'No, boy, thou must write better.'"

The world well knows how wonderfully he obeyed the command.

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: "After routine conditioning, the draftee will be fit to carry 50 pounds for 20 miles." And in fine fettle for a furlough, and helping his girl with her Christmas parcels.

Wall Street Journal: Skis mounted on small wheels with balloon tires have been invented for practice when no snow is available. We trust the pupils are equipped with strategically located balloon tires as well.

A Verse for Today . . .

The God of my rock; in him will I trust: he is my shield, and the horn of my salvation, my high tower, and my refuge, my saviour; thou savest me from violence.—II SAM. 22:3.

Advertising

Sign on a coal truck—
"One good ton deserves another."

Too Much Latin

An indignant mother wrote to the principal of an academy the following letter of protest:

"Dear Sir, My son writes to me complaining of his school work. He says that he must translate 50 hexameters of Latin a day. I looked hexameter up in the dictionary and find that it is a poetic verse of six feet. Now that makes 300 feet or 100 yards of poetry for my son to translate every day. Don't you think that about a quarter of a hexameter, or 18 inches of this Latin stuff is enough for a boy of his age?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Sky Is Blue

Birmingham, Eng.

Bombing planes cannot drive out of the hearts of children hope and gratitude.

Here is a postcard from an English provincial teacher to the editor of his local daily paper:

"Following Monday's raid, which had affected some children's homes, our children chose the following hymn at the morning assembly, from 'Songs of Praise':

'Glad that I live am I, that the sky is blue.'"

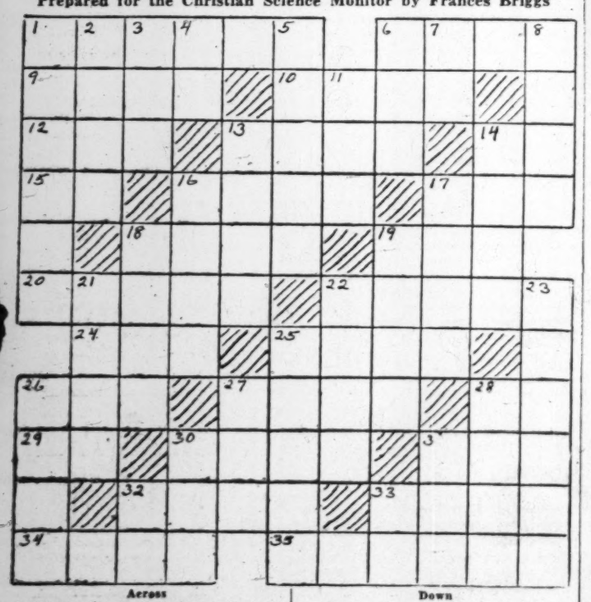
What shall we say of it? What, indeed, but that if the statesmen of the world look for a spirit to which they may dedicate themselves they might do worse than remember these children who found joy of living and gladness in the blue sky after a night of bombing."

Little Chauncey

"Please, Mrs. Green—can't we leave politics out of this, please?"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for the Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Gloversville, N. Y., is famous for manufacture of what articles of apparel?
6—Who was Jezebel's husband?
9—Not thoroughly cooked.
10—What rodents are mentioned in title of Steinbeck novel?
12—Who was Peer Gynt's mother?
13—What is the glove worn by catcher in baseball?
14—What prefix means "not"?
15—Noah Webster was born in what State (abbr.)?
16—What animals fought in Kilkenny?
17—Conclusion.
18—Huskies respond to what command?
19—Perched.
20—Shagreen is rough skin of what fish?
22—Who was selected with Dixon to determine boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland?
24—What is most densely populated province of Canada (abbr.)?
25—Small horse.
26—Madame Tussaud exhibited figures made of what?
27—To haul.
28—What suffix denotes "of the nature of"?
29—What animal is mentioned in Paul Bunyan myths?
30—High-cut shoe is what?
31—Destiny.
32—Symbol.
33—What is second letter of Greek alphabet?
34—What is a tone one half step lower than tone named?
36—What instrument does Gene Autry play?

Down

1—Who were Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia?
2—What is wooden form used in making shoes?
3—Native metal.
4—Who was a brother of Odin?
5—"Mighty man" in Longfellow's poem is what?
6—To perform.
7—Masculine pronoun.
8—What is more valuable in the hand than in the bush?
11—Possessive pronoun.
13—Mummer wears what?
14—To the inside of.
16—Brief.
17—On what street would a lazy person like to dwell?
18—What is native language of Manxmen?
19—Daughter of 5 Down did what on Sundays?
21—Deceptive trick is what?
22—Ditch.
23—What was drink of the gods?
25—Tine of a fork.
26—What creature impersonated a child's grandmother?
27—What is a whippet?
28—What is smallest letter of Greek alphabet?
30—A snaffle is what?
31—Allow.
32—Pampas are on what continent (abbr.)?
33—What prefix denotes "two"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Late Hours*

By LE PELLEY

TUBBY! ARE YOU JUST COMING FROM SCHOOL ?!
YES — I HAD TO STAY FOR AN HOUR, DORIE LEE
MY, MY, THEY SHOULDN'T KEEP YOU SO LATE !!
WHY, NO! WHAT DID I DO !?
ALL I DID WAS WHISPER A BIT TO SUSIE — I ASKED HER IF I COULD CARRY HER BOOKS AND SHE SAID I WAS THE ONLY.....
OH — SUSIE! YOU AND SUSIE WHISPERING — WELL — SEEMS TO ME YOU GOT OFF PRETTY EASY!
NOW — WHAT DID I SAY !!?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Some Like It and Some Don't*

By THE HAGERS

THE RAIN TODAY CAME DOWN IN SHEETS, AND FLOODED ALL THE DRAKEVILLE STREETS.
BUT MRS. DUCKLING WENT TO SHOP; SHE DIDN'T WAIT FOR IT TO STOP.
THE TOUCHDOWNS IN THE GAME WE PLAYED BY DRAKEVILLE'S SWIMMING STAR WERE MADE.
TED WEBB, THOUGH, MADE IT VERY PLAIN THAT HE, FOR ONE, WAS TIRED OF RAIN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Production as Defense

This newspaper has never been persuaded by the school of economists who hold that the American economy would run like a clock if there were only enough production. We have recognized that in a modern industrial society distribution and consumption are essential and not automatic. While disagreeing with the kind of "political" economy which sees no need to create new wealth and seeks to win by merely dividing, we have known that value may be created as much by the placing of goods where they will be used as in the actual manufacture, as much by demand as by supply.

The apparent lack of demand has been a real problem since before 1929. But today in large areas of industrial and agricultural enterprise demand created by war needs or defense programs is getting ahead of production. It is bottlenecks in production rather than distribution to which America must give primary attention. Supply—airplanes, machine tools, skilled labor—there is the pinch today, both in a military and economic sense.

This change in the situation has for the present largely taken care of distribution, purchasing power, etc. It puts the emphasis in many lines of business directly on production. It gives double weight to Wendell Willkie's contention that American safety lies, from the standpoint either of furnishing aid to her friends in the front line or of building her own defense instruments, in more production. It supports present application of the telling quotation he takes from Winston Churchill's 1938 estimate of America's role:

> The warfare between big business and the Administration continues at a grievous pitch. These great forces do not seem to realize how much they are dependent upon one another. The President continues blithely now to disturb, now to console, business and high finance. He blows hot, he blows cold, and confidence does not return. Immense use is made of the national borrowing power for relieving unemployment which would largely cure itself, if even for a single year the normal conditions of confidence were restored.

Certainly this newspaper recognizes that monopolistic business has played a large part in clogging the economic wheels. We do not now desire such business to dominate the Nation. We do not want another "the-lid's-off" era of "prosperity." But it is necessary to liberate business enterprise from restraints which the New Deal has put upon it either through red tape or through vindictive and frightening attitudes. The necessity for more production is so clear that the people should not tolerate political interference with it. And there is still such political interference, either through intent or through failure to understand.

But Lincoln *Did* Swap Horses

Those who favor shattering the "no-third-term" tradition have quoted Abraham Lincoln as advising the country not to swap horses while crossing a stream. But Lincoln had frequently disregarded his own advice when he thought the country's welfare would be served by ignoring it.

The people of the North for two years had been restive at the inaction of General McClellan in Virginia. "Little Mac" was the result of Lincoln's first swap—the change in commanders after McDowell was defeated at Bull Run. The campaign against Richmond having failed, Lincoln replaced McClellan with Pope, removed Pope after the second Bull Run, reinstated McClellan, removed him again and appointed Burnside. Burnside's defeat at Fredericksburg led to his replacement by Hooker who suffered a drubbing at Chancellorsville. Hooker was actually moving the Army of the Potomac northward after Lee, when the President "swapped horses" again, putting in command General Meade, who won what proved to be the most important victory of the war at Gettysburg.

With the preservation of the Union at stake, Lincoln had even proposed to his friends that they nominate someone else for President in 1864.

An Oregonian felt he ought to claim some sort of record when he found a puffball mushroom 62½ inches in circumference, but then of course he never saw a totalitarian general after the thrilling capture of a village of mud huts.

Now the totalitarians are said to be planning to carve up Southeastern Europe between them. Well, you can't keep a squirrel on the ground.

Along the Burma Road

The Burma Road runs 'round the world. In opening it to permit aid to reach China the British open new roads for aid to themselves and all peoples standing against aggression or only hoping for deliverance from tyranny. The support of national independence which is represented in the opening of the Burma Road is today one with support of individual freedom.

Moreover, it is self-support. Americans, thousands of miles from Burma or from Europe, yet can sense that their own rights and interests are well served by Britain's action. They are aware that their Government opposed the closing of the Burma Road three months ago. They are aware that the opening of this chief supply channel to China by the British now must imply a closer understanding between Britain and the United States.

This is not surprising. When Britain closed the Road it was on condition that Japan should compose its "differences" with China and aid stability in the Far East and therefore in the world. Japan's contribution to this hope meanwhile has been further aggression in Asia and outright alliance with European adventurers who threaten not only the order of Europe but that of the Western Hemisphere. Even Americans who had little interest in the Far East today see Japanese aggression there as part of that larger program of violence which knows no limit by land or sea.

Britain has opened the Burma Road, but Americans have a responsibility in helping to keep it open. It is a responsibility for their own interests and for the interests of peoples all along that Burma Road where freedom and the right of the weak to exist beside the strong is still cherished.

Today's Lessons, for Tomorrow

America's physical frontiers have not been touched by invasion. But almost every day brings news of some invisible frontier of American enterprise or opportunity which has contracted as a result of the unsettled state of the world and the increasing restrictions on free movement of men and ideas, of goods and capital.

The recent State Department warning to Americans to consider the advisability of quitting the Far East represents a direct threat to the livelihood of some 10,000 Americans in Japan, China, and adjacent countries. Most of these are engaged in trade or business; but there is also a considerable number of missionaries, with a sprinkling of professional men, diplomats and journalists.

There was a time when a press conference at the Narkomindel, or Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, would have attracted a dozen or more American correspondents. Now only representatives of news agencies remain. The last correspondent of an individual newspaper left a few weeks ago after censorship conditions had reached a point where he was not even permitted to send material quoted from the official Soviet press, if this did not meet with the censor's approval.

Certain occupations, notably those of diplomats and journalists engaged in foreign correspondence, have been especially hard hit by these contracting invisible frontiers. The State Department faces a serious problem in disposing of many diplomatic and consular officials who were stationed in small countries which have been temporarily snuffed out of existence.

Restrictions on the free movement of men, goods and capital were a not unimportant cause of the explosive situation that led up to the outbreak of the present conflict. Europe had lost two safety-valves for surplus population which helped to keep the nineteenth century relatively peaceful: emigration to America and opportunities for the opening up of new fields of trade and investment in the Orient and in Africa.

Now, in a kind of vicious circle, the war contributes to aggravate the very conditions which helped to bring it on. Isolationism is losing ground as a political theory. But America is actually becoming more isolated from many parts of the world diplomatically, commercially, as regards sources of information, than it has ever been before.

When the day of positive reconstruction after the war comes, one must hope that those responsible for the peace settlement will realize the tremendous importance of free movement of men, goods and capital, of free exchange of ideas, currencies and commodities as essential factors in any permanent scheme of international peace and prosperity.

Our Readers Say—

France—Under German Rule

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In these days when there are so many conflicting stories about conditions in Europe it is reassuring to read the clear accounts which appear in The Christian Science Monitor. As we know, restrictions have been placed on the transmission of news from Germany and territories seized by Germany. But through the columns of the Monitor one can get an accurate picture of conditions, particularly when a trained journalist returns to the United States and gives without censorship a firsthand account of what he has seen. Such an instance appeared in your paper recently. The writer's account of France under German rule gives Americans cause for serious thought. In that dispatch he said:

> "Unoccupied France is living today on short rations, mourning for its past glory.
>
> "Several hundred Frenchmen talked with showed little hope for the Nation's resurrection—unless Germany is defeated.
>
> "If, and until that day comes, most Frenchmen can see ahead of them and their children only months—if not years—of trampled liberties, privation and threatened starvation, racial animosities, and drudgery that may almost approach slavery to pay the Germans $9,000,000 a day tribute.
>
> "They live only from day to day, still too shocked to visualize what may lie ahead—whether France will some day be again a free Nation, or ruled by a dictator or degenerate into a German colony. Their immediate concern is whether they will starve or freeze this winter for lack of food and lack of coal."

Totalitarians have been quoted as saying that when they conquer Europe they will take over America with all its desirable resources, and there is reason to heed what they say.

Even though Americans abhor war and cherish peace, how can they remain free in the light of what Hitler has threatened, and what has already taken place in France and elsewhere, unless they take the steps necessary to defend their liberty? SAM NATION

Quincy, Mass.

"Words in My Mouth"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for that wonderful article entitled "Unlabored Musings—The Avalanche," by Centurion on the editorial page. For years I have stumbled around with my words and my thoughts trying to tell the unbelieving why there definitely is a God and why he has nothing to do with the evil that we see in the world. Centurion has put the most beautifully convincing words in my mouth!

Los Angeles LOUISE R. LEVINSON

"The Only Way Now"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

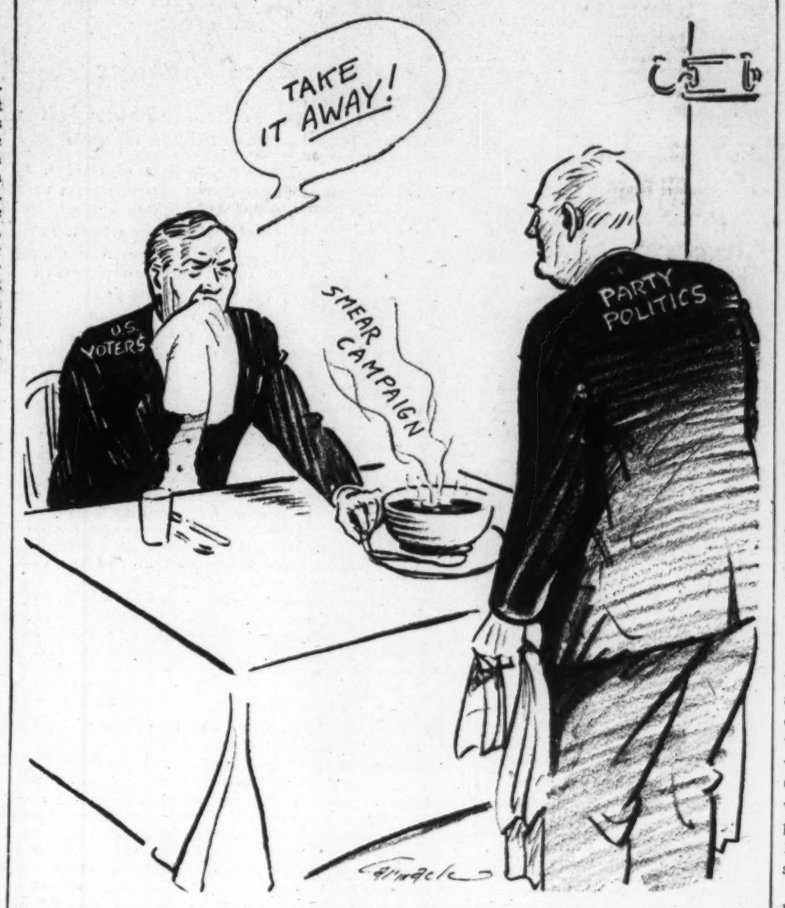
I have a son living in San Francisco, who is eligible for the draft. Recently he wrote me saying, "This seems to be the only way now and I shall go gladly and triumphantly, having no fear, knowing I am in the Father's service and His alone, and not being regimented in a human plan of destruction."

May we all know each and every day we are in His service and uphold the spiritual ideals of all right-thinking individuals.

Sheridan, Wyo. (Mrs.) BESSIE B. RYAN

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Unpalatable



Caesar Up to Date: A Political Analogy

Clayton Rand, country editor from Gulfport, Miss., dropped in this week on his way to New York to read proof on his new book on country journalism, "Ink On His Hands."

The talk led from one thing to another until it reached the Chicago convention which nominated Mr. Roosevelt. We were surprised to hear a Mississippian's comment that any good historian of Roman times, or even William Shakespeare three centuries ago, wrote up the Democratic convention in Chicago last month. He said that a study of Caesar is timely right now. Caesar was born in wealth. His mother was of a distinguished family, and when his father died his mother trained him for a political career. Caesar was a pampered child, reared in the lap of luxury. He was celebrated for his extravagant and political intrigues. When the masses were enfranchised, Caesar played to the crowd and became a popular idol. He joined forces with radical parties, and as soon as he came into full power the Roman Constitution ceased to exist. Caesar spent tax money lavishly, providing public entertainment and sponsoring many projects to "relieve unemployment."

Caesar proposed a digest of all laws, founded libraries, drained marshes, built dams, enlarged harbors and dug canals. He made financial proposals for the relief of debtors and in a "great emergency" he took steps to restore agriculture. He even changed the calendar. As his spoils system spread throughout the republic, he became so popular with the people that the Roman Senate granted him the sole right of disposal of funds from the public treasury—blank checks as it were—and finally gave him the power to declare war and make peace.

Caesar preserved his writings for posterity in a special vault. He feasted and feted the people with prodigal extravagance, until they called him "The great humanitarian of his country." Caesar's person was declared to be sacred and even divine and, of course, he could not appear in public debate with any common mortal.

In Caesar's fifty-seventh year, he aspired to be king in name as well as in fact. As Shakespeare described it: Antony set a crown upon his head. When Caesar put it by, Antony offered it to him again; then he put it by again. But there was a columnist present named Casca who was keen-sighted, and Casca reported: "To my way of thinking he was very loath to lay his fingers off it. And then it was offered the third time and as he refused it, again the rabble shouted, and clapped their hands, and threw up their sweaty nightcaps." And Casca went on to say that he "durst not laugh out loud."

We made a resolve to read our history and Shakespeare again.—*Bethesda* (Md.) *Journal*.

The Case Against the Third Term

The case against the third term has never been phrased more simply, more accurately and more convincingly than by John W. Davis, once candidate for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket. He says:

"I care not how others may feel, but for myself the man has not yet been born of woman—and I use that phrase because it includes both the living and the dead—the man has not yet been born of woman to whom I would entrust for more than eight years at most, the vast, the expanding, the fateful powers of the Presidency.

"We have become sterile indeed if we cannot produce at any and all times the men we need to fill our public offices; so sterile indeed that we would then no longer deserve the liberty we would not longer have the will to protect." . . .

Sentiment against a third term seems to be growing. The more the American people think it over, the more clearly they see that, even if a third term for Mr. Roosevelt did not make him a dictator, it would be a step in the direction of a totalitarian government. —*Springfield* (Mass.) *Union*.

Down the Middle of the Road

Joe Ball Goes to Washington

By Erwin D. Canham

We walked down the hill from the State House in St. Paul. It was a little less than a year ago. I had dropped in at the city room of the Pioneer Press, which I always did in St. Paul, and sought counsel on local politics from my old friend, J. Russell Wiggins, managing editor, and Joseph H. Ball, the paper's political reporter. Joe had volunteered to go up to the State House with me. I wanted to see Gov. Harold L. Stassen and various other officials.

And so, afterward, as we walked down the hill, we chatted idly on various topics.

"Have you seen 'Mr. Smith Goes to Washington'?" asked Joe. I hadn't, I replied—been on the road, and hadn't had a chance.

"Well, of course, I don't know a thing about Washington," continued Joe, "but it struck me about right. I thought they had hit off the Senate atmosphere exactly. It was a swell movie. Maybe you fellows in Washington wouldn't agree, but it sure was just what we folks out here think of the capital."

And then we went back to the city room, and Joe Ball found a chair for me and sat on the edge of his desk, and husked off his coat and rolled up his sleeves, and we were two newspapermen talking in the most congenial possible atmosphere.

Now, these few months later, Joe Ball IS "Mr. Smith." He becomes the youngest member of the Senate, and the first working newspaper reporter to enter those portals as a member for a very long time. For Governor Stassen has appointed him to Senator Ernest Lundeen's seat, and Joe will have two years at least to show what a shrewd, amiable, modest, and politically experienced newspaperman can do on the floor of the highest legislative body of the land.

* * *

Senator-designate Ball has had no experience of Washington. He was never a correspondent there. One of the few times he ever visited the national capital was briefly on his way back home from the Philadelphia Convention this summer. But he knows State politics, and Washington isn't so very different. I don't believe he is much on speech-making. He has the newspaperman's rostrum inarticulateness, and I suspect it will take more than a toga to give him a silver tongue.

But he is an honest and straightforward man. If you look at his broad, level brow and his square chin and the deep lines around his mouth you can see the outward marks of character. His quiet, almost diffident manner will be a great relief from the pomposity of many of his future colleagues. And unless I am greatly mistaken he will take his appointment with a large dose of leavening humor.

It is very refreshing to contemplate a plain, garden variety of newspaper reporter on his way to the Senate. That now not-so-austere body has an ex-editor in Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge worked for the Boston Transcript, was in the Washington bureau of the New York Herald Tribune and on its editorial page for a while, but he came up through the Massachusetts General Court after that. Senator Clyde Reed is a country editor and Senator Arthur Capper is a publisher, but both of them have been in politics for a long time. Senator Carter Glass is also a publisher, and Senator Gerald P. Nye was when he was first appointed to the Senate.

Joe Ball needn't be ashamed of the Pioneer Press city room when he gets to the Senate. He will find there a former roller-skating rink proprietor, a real estate promoter or two, a public-speaking teacher, some farmers, one or two actual businessmen or bankers, a large number of lawyers both successful and unsuccessful, and an almost equally extensive group of gentlemen who have drawn salaries from the taxpayers since their twenties.

* * *

It was natural that Governor Stassen should appoint Joe Ball to the Senate. Joe was one of his most fervent and convinced supporters when Harold Stassen was a young labor lawyer from South St. Paul, trying to grab the Republican gubernatorial nomination from the Old Guard. He got it by being forthright and unorthodox. Joe Ball liked his style, and he wrote alert and aggressive stories about him in the paper. The Farmer-Labor crowd didn't like Ball during the 1938 campaign when Governor Stassen was first elected.

It is in keeping with the youthful executive's political methods to appoint Joe Ball, for he has always done bold and surprising things. He pays a compliment thereby to the shrewd and ink-stained heroes (ahem!) who know their way around the devious corridors of State Capitols which smell—in Henry Mencken's phrase—half of convict and half of goat, and who then sit hunched over typewriters, hitting them viciously with their forefingers. Governor Stassen has done more than pay a compliment. He has given Minnesota and the Nation the raw material for a new kind of public man.

The Wide Horizon

Mr. Sherwood's Apologia

Robert E. Sherwood's Preface to the published text of his play, "There Shall Be No Night" (New York: Scribner's. $2), is of more than technical significance. It is in effect his Apologia for the confusion of his own thought in the last twenty years, and a final confession of faith. Mr. Sherwood here speaks for a whole generation of liberals.

The play, which is still running on Broadway, will be recalled as a drama of Finland's defense against Russian invasion. The Preface is an explanation of the course of experience and thought which led the author to the position he took.

Mr. Sherwood suffered the disillusionment of most liberals through the aftermath of the World War. As recently as his "Idiot's Delight" (1935) he was strongly anti-war; but he was also strongly anti-fascist. So he contends that "There Shall Be No Night" is a sequel to, not a denial of, "Idiot's Delight."

He recalls that between those two plays came "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." And he shows how a study of Lincoln's development influenced his own thinking. For Lincoln, who began as an appeaser—of slavery—came to be a militant enemy of that evil.

* * *

Mr. Sherwood describes his confusion on the outbreak of war in 1939. "I knew all the arguments for keeping my own country out of the European conflict. . . . I had learned that the forces that got us into war in 1917 were sympathy for the Allies and hatred of German militarism, economic involvement with the Allies, and the great national campaign for preparedness which began in 1915-16. . . . I believed that he that taketh up the sword is going to use it. . . ."

But he also had "the conviction that Hitlerism was as great a menace to the United States as it was to any free country of Europe . . . that England and France, if we failed to help them, might crumble quickly before it and that then we should be helpless to oppose it . . . my mind was settled principally by two events: the first was a speech by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, which proved that Hitlerism was already powerfully and persuasively represented in our own midst; the second was the Soviet invasion of Finland. . . .

". . . I wrote this play in January and February, 1940, under constant pressure of the knowledge that it might at any moment be rendered hopelessly out of date. As it happened, the war in Finland ended while the play was in rehearsal. But the story of the Finns' three months of resistance continued to be the story of all decent, civilized people who choose to stand up and fight for their freedom against the forces of atavistic despotism. Shortly after the play's first opening, two more innocent countries, Denmark and Norway, were invaded by the Nazis. Then came the invasion and conquest of Holland, Belgium and France.

* * *

"I was rather surprised, under the circumstances of writing, that this play developed a spirit of optimism along toward the end. But, in expressing my own essential faith, as I have tried to do herein, I couldn't very well keep optimism out. I believe every word that Doctor Valkonen utters in the sixth scene of 'There Shall Be No Night.' I believe that man, in his new-found consciousness, can find the means of his redemption. We are conscious of our past failures. We are conscious of our present perils. We must be conscious of our limitless future opportunities. We are armed with more bitter experience, more profound knowledge, than any generations that ever were in the history of the world. . . .

"It seems to me, as this Preface is written, that Doctor Valkonen's pessimism concerning man's mechanical defenses and his optimistic faith in man himself have been justified by events. The Mannerheim and Maginot lines have gone. But the individual human spirit still lives and resists in the tortured streets of London."

Mr. Sherwood's convictions are now taking the active form of work for an English-speaking union. He argues eloquently for such a plan in a recent issue of the magazine Life. That article and this Preface, with the play itself, form a useful contribution to democratic discussion of a vital current issue. L. A. S.

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